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**AUGUST  
1947**

**25th YEAR OF PUBLICATION**

# 50

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# Connecticut INDUSTRY

MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION OF CONNECTICUT, INC.  
VOL. 25 - NO. 8 - AUGUST, 1947

L. M. BINGHAM, Editor

## IN THIS ISSUE

	Page		Page
Editorial .....	5	Federal Legislation .....	30
New England—Mecca for Motorists ....	6	Employment Notes .....	32
The First Hundred Years at Landers, Frary & Clark .....	8	Purchasing Notes .....	33
Pitney-Bowes Holds "Open House" ....	12	Accounting Hints .....	36
Old Age and Survivors' Insurance Under the Social Security Act .....	14	Hate the Boss! .....	40
News Forum .....	15	It's Made in Connecticut .....	41
Observations .....	29	Service Section .....	48
		Advertising Index .....	48

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# WHAT KIND OF A BIRD IS THIS?



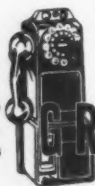
Despite the fact that he is evidently attempting to emulate the striking pose of the American Eagle emblazoned on the Great Seal of the United States, it isn't very difficult to recognize this bird for what he is.

Similarly — the signs that indicate a man's ideological inclinations are equally unmistakable. A friend of ours recently remarked, when asked whether a certain union leader was a Communist — "I don't know whether Mr. Doe is a Communist, but when I see a bird that looks like a duck, quacks like a duck and travels around with other ducks, then I am led to the strong conclusion that that bird is also a duck."

The known, card-carrying Communist is not our

sole menace. The individual whose name does not appear on the Communist party rolls, but who does the party's dirty work, who acts as an apologist for the party and spearheads its campaigns in numerous fronts is the greater menace. These are "Communist Sympathizers," "Fellow travelers" and "Communist stooges."

To prove their evil intent is at times difficult, but they brand themselves by shifting and turning as the party line changes to meet new situations. Whether they be innocent, gullible or wilful makes little difference because they further the cause of Communism and weaken our American Democracy. Let us, however, recognize them for what they are and act accordingly.



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W. E. DITMARS, President • 16 ARBOR ST., HARTFORD, CONN. • 230 PARK AVE., N. Y.



## ARE FULLER PRICES HIGH OR LOW?

When you have seen Fuller Brush prices revised in the past, it has been because we have developed new, cost-cutting methods, or new machinery, whose savings are passed on to our customers.

Never have you seen Fuller prices matched to a competitive market by the substitution of shoddy materials.

Today's prices reflect outstanding values. This is evident in view of the materials you can identify in our industrial brooms, brushes and mops.

We provide you with complete and detailed descriptions of the materials in every product. Achieving these values results from a two-sided policy. Our Fuller Research Division continually investigates improved materials. Our Machine Division for many years has been inventing and building more efficient brush-making machinery.

It will pay you to investigate Fuller products, to know what goes into them, to see the extensive variety of weights and sizes, in various price ranges, each product designed to cut costs on a particular cleaning job. Ask our representative to call. Simply write to

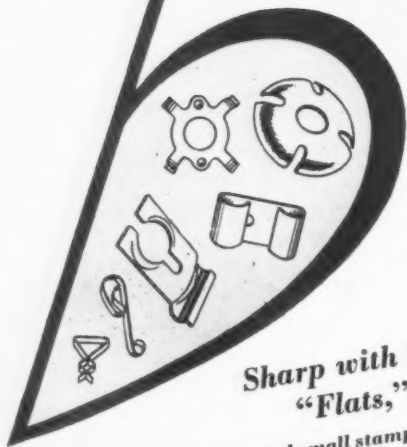
INDUSTRIAL DIVISION

# THE FULLER BRUSH CO.

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Improvising on **SPRING MUSIC WIRE**

When spring "specs" say: "Make it  
... we could call it a



**Sharp with the  
"Flats," too!**

For flat springs and small stamped parts, Wallace Barnes also processes in its own mill many tempers and hardnesses of spring steel to meet requirements of intricacy or endurance.

When spring "specs" say: "Make it of music wire"—we could call it a day. Music wire is a well-known standard product and lots of springs are made of it. But with a particular eye to production and performance balance, we use several kinds of music wire, each keyed to special uses. By broadening the field of "standards," Wallace Barnes provides additional possibilities for quality control and economy in springmaking.

*Wallace Barnes* SPRINGS  
WIRE FORMS • HAIRSPRINGS • COLD ROLLED SPRING STEEL  
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*Wallace*  
SMALL STAMPINGS • WIRE FORMS • HAIRSPRINGS • COLD ROLLED SPRING STEEL

WALLACE BARNES COMPANY  
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DIVISION OF THE ASSOCIATED SPRING CORP.  
CO., LTD., HAMILTON,

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# The Labor-Management Relations Act of 1947

By EDWARD INGRAHAM, *President*

**W**HENEVER, in the course of man's continuing efforts to rise to a higher plane of living an obstruction blocks his progress, he invariably seeks to remove it. In some instances, it may require only a few years for organized society to remove such road blocks to progress, while in others, it may take decades or even centuries of evolutionary effort to attain the immediate goal ahead.

Only a comparatively few years were required for American colonists to finally break away from the unjust tyranny of a British king and to set up on this continent a radically new form of constitutional government guaranteeing the greatest degree of individual freedom ever experienced by man. However, centuries of toil, bloodshed and heartbreaking disappointment had previously failed to create the right framework for freedom that so many millions of people intuitively desired but failed to attain. In attempting to broaden freedom too far for their own self-interest, a few selfish and grasping individuals expanded it into license late in the 19th century in order to attain their objectives through monopolies which impinged on the freedom and welfare of all the people of this country. In a few years the strong pressure of public opinion forced the enactment of the Sherman and Clayton Anti-Trust Acts, which gave a new incentive to individual enterprisers and more latitude in choice of products and jobs to the people.

In 1935 came the passage of the Wagner, or National Labor Relations Act, which was enacted by Congress allegedly to bring industrial peace by giving workers the weight of government backing in bargaining with employers. However, only a few years of experience under this act, as it was administered, proved to employers, and finally to a majority of the voters of the country, that instead of promoting industrial peace, the Wagner Act had set up rules unfair to employers which caused the greatest epidemic of industrial warfare ever recorded in the history of the country. Here again, short-sighted self-interest led to license on the part of a relatively few labor leaders to build for themselves virtual dictatorships over their employers, the members of their unions, the common working man and frequently over the whole nation.

Answering the clear demand of public opinion the 80th Congress, in an honest attempt to protect the public interest against the damaging and excessive use of power by union leaders, passed the moderate Taft-Hartley Bill over President Truman's veto. In attempting to remedy the many demonstrated injustices to employers, employees and the nation, by the passage of the Taft-Hartley Bill in the face of one of the bitterest opposition campaigns, the Congressmen and Senators who voted for the bill should be highly commended for their wisdom and sheer courage. Neither the false epithet of "slave labor bill" hurled through numerous paid newspaper ads, over the radio and in personal addresses by labor leaders, nor the more digni-

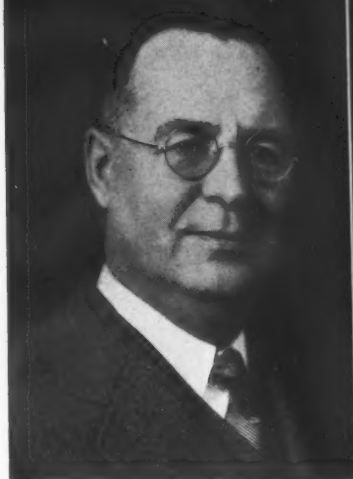
fied repetition of the labor lobby arguments by the President, proved as convincing to the legislators as the numerous demands of the people as recorded by the November, 1946 elections, and the many nation-wide opinion polls.

However bitter the opposition, and whatever may be the weaknesses of the Taft-Hartley Bill, now known as the Labor-Management Relations Act of 1947, it represents the honest and studied efforts of one of the few free national legislative assemblies left in the world, which should be ample reason for both labor and management to make every effort to abide by the spirit of its provisions. The new act still requires employers to refrain from: 1. interference, restraint or coercion of employees; 2. domination of unions; 3. discriminations in hire or tenure terms or conditions of employment; 4. discrimination for filing charges or giving testimony under the act; 5. refusal to bargain with duly organized union. At the same time the act declares the following as unfair labor practices for a union:

1. Restraint or coercion of employees in the exercise of their Wagner Act rights;
2. restraint or coercion of an employer in his election of the parties to bargain on his behalf;
3. persuasion of an employer to discriminate against employees;
4. refusal to bargain collectively;
5. participation in secondary boycotts and jurisdictional disputes;
6. strikes by minority unions against certified unions;
7. charging excessive initiation fees;
8. requiring payment for services not performed.

Although there are many other details of the act, too lengthy to mention here, it does not preclude a continuance of amicable, friendly labor-management relationships which have previously existed before in any company and which are still desired by both employers and employees. Even though management has now been given the legal status of equality with labor in bargaining while unions must assume greater responsibility for their acts than in the past, where good will still exists there is every reason why it should continue. Where there was continuous labor-management warfare before the passage of the act, there is little likelihood that any notable change will occur because of the legislation. Rather will employee-employer relations improve when both groups come to realize that there are no two sides to the question of prosperity for both employers and employees, but only one right side which establishes an equitable working arrangement which will assure the maximum incentive and reward for every one who plays on the company team.

(Continued on page 48)





## NEW ENGLAND—MECCA FOR MOTORISTS

**I**N a day of popular revivals—revivals of plays, songs, and styles of yesteryear—the greatest revival of all is due this summer: motoring.

To be sure, gas was plentiful last summer, too, but new automobiles were not. The veteran family chariot had served faithfully through the war

years, maybe longer, and was not much fun any more on long trips. This summer things are different. New cars are coming off assembly lines at a heart-warming rate, 3,000 a day of one make alone. Many of these are going to roll right on to the summer vacation highways with only a brief stop at the house to pick up the family.

Chances are that New England will be the favorite destination for a tour this summer, and for many good reasons. New England has the proper atmosphere for touring; it has mountains, seashore, rolling meadows, forests, moors, lakes and streams. It has many historic relics of the past and it has a prosperous, tidy present. It has scores of neat, elm-shaded villages connected by interesting country roads. And there are super highways punctuated with bustling cities.

Many people visiting New England for the first time say it is like driving through the British Isles or on the

Continent. That is understandable, for these six small states in the Northeast were the stepping stone from the old to the new world. Perhaps the early settlers found the land more agreeable for its similarity to their former homes. In parts of Connecticut and Rhode Island gorse and cedar-dotted moors might well be those of southern England. Parts of Boston are pure London. Vermont and New Hampshire savor of the Scottish Highlands. In Maine there are seacoast scenes reminiscent of Scandinavia, including a spectacular fjord at Mt. Desert Island.

It's quite possible to see all principal areas of New England in a drive of a few hundred miles. Many motorists, especially newcomers, will make such a tour. Others prefer to specialize. Some are especially fond of mountains and will want to work north from Connecticut's Litchfield Hills into the Berkshires and on up into Vermont and the state-long Green Mountain range. A swing to the east will take them past the mile-high Presidential Range of New Hampshire and into Maine towards mighty Katahdin, lonely in the Maine Wilderness.

**GASTRONOMIC PRIZE** of New England's coastal waters is the succulent lobster. In picturesque fishing villages from Maine to Connecticut you'll find the sea-bleached gear of the hardy lobsterman.



Those living far from the sea will want to drive along New England's coast line. The beaches and historic seaports begin in Connecticut. New London is modern, with its Coast Guard and Submarine Base, but once dispatched whaling ships on distant voyages. Providence, Fall River and New Bedford are important industrially and commercially now as in the days of wooden shipping. Along the shores of Cape Cod are village after village and miles of sandy beaches. Travelling northward the motorist passes through Boston, the "Hub" of New England commercially, financially and educationally. Then come Salem, Newburyport and Portsmouth, all of which made early bids for New England's maritime commerce. A side trip to Gloucester and Rockport should certainly be made. "Way down east" in Maine along the rocky shoreline are Portland, Bath and Wiscasset. Every bay and peninsula has its quota of seasoned fishing villages all the way to Bar Harbor and Eastport.

Such a tour tells graphically the part the sea has played in the flowering of New England. Another theme for an automobile trip would be the historical. Many highways such as U.S. 1, 2 and 28 follow the ancient Indian trails. Along the roads are markers calling attention to houses, fields and streams whose names are in the history books. Old doors and clapboards still show the scars of Indian arrowheads and British bullets. In driving from village to village you can read the past in terms of the visible present.

If you have time to stop awhile you will find something of interest, no matter what your predilections, or if you feel like doing absolutely nothing there are some truly elegant places to loaf.

Traveling by auto is more fun in New England than most anywhere else. Before a motorist goes a mile he will pass a side road which, if he's sensible and not trying to break existing cross-country records, he will turn into and presently find himself in a peaceful country free from oil fumes and impatient drivers. There are good side roads just about everywhere except in northwestern Maine.

"The Season" doesn't mean merely the summer to the modern tourist in New England. Modern roads and year

*(Continued on page 28)*

**IF YOU WANT** "to get away from it all," back-country New England offers you peace and serenity.

## **NEW ENGLAND — Do You Know . . . ?**

**One half the land area of New England is over 1000 feet in elevation?**

New England is fortunate in possessing what is scientifically recognized as one of the world's most stimulating climates both mentally and physically?

**Mile for mile, New England has more eating places recommended by Duncan Hines than any other section of the country?**

There are over 4000 miles of hiking and bridle trails and 600 golf courses in the six New England states?

**Mt. Katahdin in Maine is the first spot in the United States to greet the rising sun?**

Cannon Mountain Aerial Tramway in New Hampshire is the only passenger tramway in North America, and that it operates year 'round carrying 150,000 passengers per year?

**There are nine states producing maple syrup of which almost half is produced by Vermont alone?**

There are 24 state-owned forests in Massachusetts alone?

**Rhode Island is not only the smallest state in the union (1214 sq. mi.) but also the most densely populated (674.2 persons per sq. mi.)?**

Connecticut shade-grown tobacco commands the highest price per acre of any crop grown in the United States?

**The only two places on the east coast of North America—where the mountains meet the sea—are Camden and Bar Harbor in Maine?**

The high water line of the New England coast is five thousand miles long, with Maine's share 2379 miles, and New Hampshire's 112?

**More than 200 historic New England houses are regularly open to the public?**

Many archaeologists believe the Vikings landed in New England about 1000 A.D., and some believe they built the mysterious stone tower in Newport, Rhode Island?

**The first lighthouse in the United States was Boston Light?**

Maine has a full blown desert just north of Yarmouth?





AERIAL VIEW OF LANDERS, FRARY & CLARK'S CENTER STREET PLANT, LOOKING NORTH

## The First Hundred Years at Landers, Frary & Clark

ONE OF A LONG SERIES of over 100 articles about the founding, development and social contributions of Connecticut industries that have been published since April 1934 in *Connecticut Industry*, this story tells of the load of drudgery removed from the daily routine of women through the teamwork of management, engineers and employees of L. F. & C. over a 105 year period.

**T**HE story of Landers, Frary & Clark of New Britain, Connecticut, is like that of any extant entity whose birth dates back prior to the Civil War . . . it is one of adaptation to new exigencies, a story of gradual, yet constant changes in organization, buildings, production methods, products of manufacture, with one exception: one integral part of the corporation has remained unvarying throughout all these years . . . it has always been devoted first to making products for the home to make housekeeping easier.

From the earliest days market conditions were studied assiduously and unprofitable or unrelated items were dropped while more profitable and related goods rose in prominence, and always it was moving ahead so that it was not really uncommon that when

it finally did go into the electrical appliance business it did with great success.

New Britain in 1829 was a thriving manufacturing town. The war of 1812 had cut it off from the rest of the world, and like other New England towns it found itself making its own household items which soon were sold not only to the townspeople, but to those outside of the town limits.

### Dewey and Landers, Partners

It was that year when Josiah Dewey, a descendant of one of the first families in New Britain, was busily turning out furniture casters in a little shop on East Main Street, that George M. Landers, sixteen, and full of ambition came to New Britain from Lenox, Massachusetts. At that time he was all set to be a carpenter's apprentice,

and he did actually serve his six years of apprenticeship. In those days carpenters also doubled as cabinet makers, and it was undoubtedly due to his association with Josiah Dewey who furnished the catches for the cabinets young Landers made, that he realized there was more money in making a simple catch than in building a cabinet. For after serving his apprenticeship as a carpenter, George Landers went into the manufacturing business with Mr. Dewey, and six years later, in 1842, the partnership of Dewey and Landers was established.

This partnership lasted five years, at the end of which time it was dissolved and Mr. Landers started his own factory on East Main Street and built a small foundry. From that day on the future Landers, Frary & Clark was destined to a series of changes and additions to its lines which eventually made it one of the leading manufacturing concerns in the country and in the world.

### Landers and Smith Join Up

Landers' small factory, 2000 square feet, in addition to turning out its

original products, took on the manufacture of cast iron wardrobe hooks, brass hooks and eyes and other products of this nature. The expanded line and the increased demand for his products eventually necessitated additional capital, and in 1853 Landers formed a corporation with Levi O. Smith and four other associates to the tune of \$40,000 capitalization. The company became known as Landers & Smith and as time passed the addition of rail and house window locks, trims for railway seats and metal parts for baby carriages were added to the line.

#### Household Items Added

Having put casters on the beds of early 19th century homes, made locks to keep their windows secure, and prettied up the baby carriages of the offspring of America's future, Landers & Smith went all out for the home, and the better living of the very modern '60's. With the purchase of Frary, Carey & Company of Meri-



EARLY FACTORY of Landers, Frary & Clark built on the site of the original plant. House at extreme right was home of George M. Landers.

den in 1862, the company protected housewives from deceitful meat-butchers by furnishing scales and balances in meat shops, it made faucets for molasses kegs, it put door bells on the houses, and call-bells in them, and it even made toys for "irresponsible young America." Many of the door bells which were made by Landers & Smith in the early 1860's

are still in use today, and it is not an uncommon sight to see them on old homes in and around Connecticut. There were many other useful items made in those days; a sewing bird, for example, which was a handy little gadget for the seamstress who, having only two hands, frequently needed three; a string box, of which there are still many in use, a calf weaner, apple parer, tobacco cutter and other items found useful in those days.



A GROUP of early Landers products dating back to the previous century: (Top, left) Excelsior Food Chopper manufactured in 1868-9; (top, right) Union scales of 1873 vintage; (bottom, left) Frary's Improved Spring Balance, also around 1873; (bottom, right) Turnbull's Patent Counter Scale. According to the catalog of 1871, "The universal satisfaction given by these scales for the past ten years as evinced by largely increased sales justifies us in recommending them to all for correctness, utility and durability."

#### New Products and Growing Pains

And not to let anyone take advantage of that old adage, "He who builds a better mouse trap will find the world beating a path to his door," Landers, in 1869, went into the mouse trap business, and the world literally has been beating a path to the company's doors ever since.

In 1869, "Perry's Excelsior Meat Cutter and Sausage Stuffer" was the rage, and was the revered ancestor of the food chopper of days to come.

During these years when tobacco cutters and calf weaners and sewing birds and apple parers were finding their place among the homes and farms of America, Landers & Smith was growing.

In 1865, the company was incorporated as Landers, Frary & Clark; in 1866 a new factory was built for the manufacture of cutlery, which was soon to make Landers, Frary & Clark one of the leading cutlery producers of the world. Today, eighty-one years later, the company is still prominently identified with the manufacture of cutlery.

In 1896, the year after George M. Landers died, Landers, Frary & Clark, which had always been revolutionizing American living in one way or another (if only to put casters under the bed), further revolutionized America's eating habits by producing the first "food chopper," which became the first product to bear the now



SOME OF LANDERS, FRARY & CLARK'S current best sellers: (In the usual order) Universal Bantam Range, Universal "Coffeematic", Sani-Tray Carpet Sweeper, the famous Universal Food Chopper and conventional type Vacuum Cleaner.

world-famous name UNIVERSAL. The food chopper made it possible to utilize left over foods and fruits, and vegetables could be chopped more easily than ever before.

Because of the sky-rocket fame of the Universal food chopper the name Universal was selected as a trade mark since it best explained the extent of Universal's products, and today with a few exceptions it is the official trade mark on every product manufactured by Landers, Frary & Clark.

#### Trade Name Speeds Expansion

With the positive identification of Landers, Frary & Clark's products by the trade name UNIVERSAL, the company's growth increased rapidly. Having found a utensil to grind the coffee bean, Landers, Frary & Clark then developed an instrument to prepare it—a coffee percolator which could be used on a stove. The original "cold water" pump feature of that first Universal coffeemaker is identical

with the one used today in the Coffeematic, Universal's latest contribution to the coffeemaker field.

Bread and cake makers which were the revered ancestors of the food mixers of today were also a famed part of Universal's contribution to the culinary art. For over 30 years American housewives were saved the trouble of kneading bread through the use of the Universal Breadmaker. In 1903 when the Breadmaker was first introduced there were no baker's wagons to deliver the daily supply of baker's bread to the household. Homemade bread was the rule rather than the exception. The laborious task of kneading and baking bread took a generous measure of the homemaker's time. But with the introduction of the breadmaker, the 20 minute to 30 minute period of kneading was cut down to three minutes of mechanical operation. The Universal breadmaker's convenience gained overnight recognition, and for nearly 20 years this housekeeping aid enjoyed enormous popularity. When the commercial bakeries, supplemented by speedy mechanized delivery services, became prominent the demand for the breadmakers was restricted largely to rural areas. Landers, Frary & Clark continued to make breadmakers until around 1941 when it suspended most of its peacetime manufacturing to convert to war production.

#### Electrical Appliances to the Front

In the early twentieth century the ever-forward-thinking organization began to make new headway towards its present fame. In the latter part of the 19th century while Landers, Frary & Clark was busy with the development and the manufacture of its household items it was also busily engaged in the study of cooking and heating products which could be used in the preparation of foods.

The coffee urn, a graceful, useful appliance, was developed together with a chafing dish which was as popular with the "after theatre" parties of the nineteen hundreds as "hamburg and cokes" are to teen agers today. Meanwhile the whole assortment of table cooking items which could be heated with alcohol were on the way. Around 1910 Landers, Frary & Clark furnished the hollow ware for these alcohol heated products to two manufacturing companies which were engaged in the development of electrically heated appliances. Landers soon began to realize that there must be a business in electrically heated

products because of the increasing quantities of hollow ware it was called upon to furnish. As an outgrowth of this observation the company developed its own electric units and entered the electrical appliance business.

#### Lunch Kits and Vacuum Bottles

In 1912, the company came out with its Thermo-Cell iron, followed by electric percolators and toasters, waffle irons and chafing dishes. Observing that their employees brought their noonday lunches in paper bags and their liquids in containers which did not keep them warm, the company felt there should be some sort of item made which would protect sandwiches from taking on the taste of other foods wrapped in the same package, and a utensil for keeping coffee or soups warm. In the fall of 1912 the company had solved the problem through the introduction of a lunch kit which was ventilated and prevented food odors from mingling. As a part of the lunch kit there was a separate vacuum bottle which would keep liquids either warm or cool, depending upon how the workman desired his noonday drink. The popularity of the Universal vacuum bottle and lunch kit rose until the name of Landers, Frary & Clark, in addition to being known for its food choppers, cutlery, breadmakers and small appliances, was also prominently identified with the vacuum goods business. In addition to its Universal vacuum goods line the company also manufactures the Stanley Vacuum Products which are made in stainless steel and are used in airliners.

#### Ranges, Roasters and Vacuum Cleaners

The first Universal electric ranges produced in New Britain around 1915 were made with the oven over-hanging the cooking top. Another early experiment consisted of a range rigged up like a wooden table. The oven was mounted below and above and one could plug in various cooking utensils, each of which was independently heated.

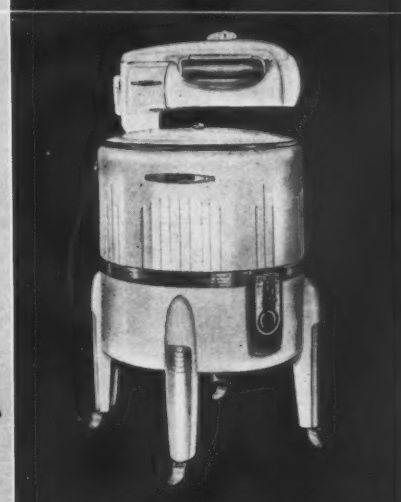
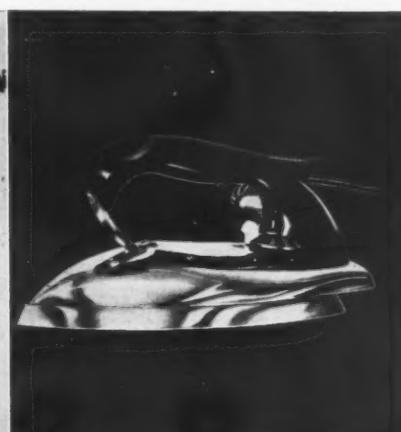
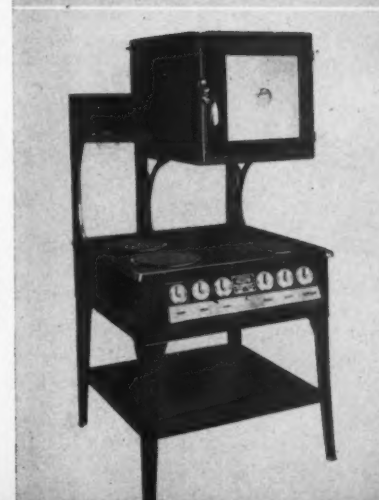
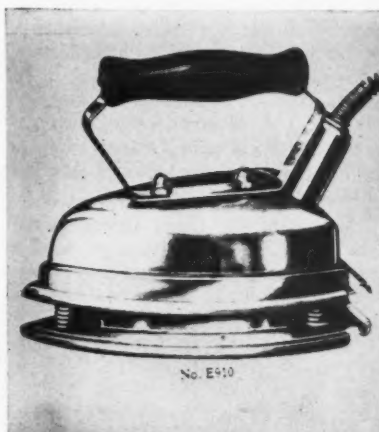
An original type of thermostatic control for the oven was developed at Landers, Frary & Clark. It was

INDICATIVE OF SIGNIFICANT forward strides in the design and efficiency of household appliances are these "before and after" views of three popular Landers, Frary & Clark products—the electric iron, the washing machine and the electric range.

called a rod and tube type and worked on the differential of the coefficient of expansion between two metals and actuated a cradle in which rested a mercury tube which, when tipped, broke the circuit. Because of the early difficulties in developing accurate thermostatic controls this method of heating control was very effective, and even today many makes of ranges in this country, including Universal, are operating on this type of control.

In 1919, Landers, Frary & Clark developed an electric roaster oven and in 1920 came the vacuum cleaner. At that time there were three types of vacuum cleaning machines: the friction driven brush, the motor driven brush and the straight suction type of machine. The first model produced by Universal had a friction driven brush. Since at that time thin rugs were the rage, it was found that modified

(Continued on page 27)



# Pitney-Bowes Holds "Open House"

**M**ORE than 6,000 persons attended the first postwar Open House held by Pitney-Bowes, Inc., postage meter manufacturers, at their Stamford, Conn., plant June 14 from 1:30 to 6 p.m.

Guests at the Open House were the employees, their families, and invited friends. Also present were industrial and labor leaders, civic officials, and other prominent persons from Stamford and surrounding communities.

At a brief memorial ceremony preceding the occasion, the company dedicated its new Personnel Building to the fourteen employees who died in the war:

Charles E. Vonderlieth, Michael P. O'Connor, Oswald R. Fabrizio, James J. Depreta, and Walter P. Yeruc, of Stamford; Virgil E. Wardwell, Jr., of Glenbrook; Harvey O. Wade, of Sunnyside, L. I.; Robert J. Thomas, Jr., of Rahway, N. J.; Anthony R. Frate, of Darien; David D. Comly, of Forest Hills, L. I.; Donald R. Besmehn, of New Ulm, Minn.; Darrell D. Crosby,

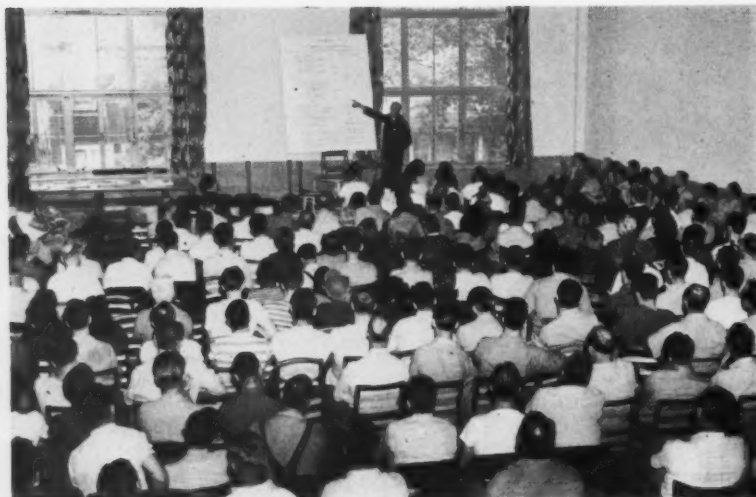
of Oklahoma City, Okla.; Marcel J. LaPointe, of Long Beach, Calif., and Joseph J. Carlucci, of Port Chester, N. Y.

Speakers at the dedication ceremony were U. S. Senator Brien McMahon, of Connecticut; Mayor Charles E. Moore, of the city of Stamford; Walter H. Wheeler, Jr., president of Pitney-Bowes; J. J. Morrow, personnel manager; Michaelangelo Guarneri, representing PB employees, and Morton Kile, representing PB veterans.

Guests at the Open House toured the plant and saw postage meters manufactured on the assembly lines, demonstrations of machines, and exhibits and displays of the company's varied activities, including the employee-management Industrial Relations Council, and the Suggestion System, whose average award last year was one of the highest in the nation.

A "Vice President in-charge-of Paper Clips" kept the guests amused and supplied the children with lollypops.

For identification of photos on opposite page see column 3.



PRESIDENT WALTER H. WHEELER, JR., Pitney-Bowes, Inc., Stamford explains profits to 250 machine shop workers, one of six such "Jobholders Meetings".  
(See news item in "News Forum" section, page 20.)

(1) AN ASSEMBLY WORKER at Pitney-Bowes is explaining her operation to a handful of the more than 5,000 persons—employees, their families and friends—who toured the plant. A skeleton staff was on hand to operate the representative machines and explain their function.

(2) REFRESHMENTS WERE SERVED in the auditorium-cafeteria after the plant tour. The guests consumed 208 cases of "pop," 156 gallons of ice cream, 48 gallons of coffee, and 250 pounds of cookies. Around the wall of the auditorium were exhibits of company machines, sales and service departments, industrial relations, and war products. The "Mailomat," self-service postoffice manufactured by the company, was in operation in one corner of the auditorium.

(3) A POPULAR FEATURE of the "Open House" held by Pitney-Bowes, Inc., postage meter manufacturers, at its Stamford plant was the recently developed "Mailomat." Bowls of new mint pennies were provided for the more than 5,000 persons who visited the plant, and cards were provided for free mailing at the self-service postoffice. Here the son of one of the employees mails a card to himself, with instructions from Daddy, who helps build the machines.

(4) EMPLOYEE-MANAGEMENT teamwork was symbolized at the front door. Michaelangelo Guarneri, labor co-chairman of the employee-management Industrial Relations Council; J. J. Morrow, personnel manager, and Walter H. Wheeler, Jr., Pitney-Bowes president (left to right), greet three of the more than 5,000 persons—employees, their families and friends—who attended the Open House.

(5) INTRODUCING THE WIFE and kids to the boss was one of the principal features of "Open House." Superintendents and foremen of the Stamford plant's various departments and shops were stationed along the route of the plant tour to greet employees, their families and friends. Here E. L. LeMay, assembly superintendent, meets the daughter and wife of one of the employees in his department.

(6) TO REMIND VISITORS to its annual "Open House" of the investment the company makes in tools for its workers, Pitney-Bowes, Inc. labeled all machines with cost signs. The signs all carried the name of the machine, its approximate cost, and the slogan, "Better tools make better jobs." A skeleton staff was on hand to operate the machines and explain their function, as the worker above is doing.

(7) THE CORPORATE WEAKNESS for hyphenated vice presidents was the object of some amusing fun-poking during the annual "Open House" held by Pitney-Bowes. Wandering among the more than 5,500 employees, their families and guests was a Vice President in-charge-of Paper Clips. The V.P. didn't shut anyone off the air, but he did distribute hundreds of lollypops, and thus stole a march on that famous biscuit company's fictional Vice President in-charge-of Fig Newtons. Vincent Metallo, Pitney-Bowes employee, played the part, complete with paper clip watch chain and other personal jewelry.



## VIEWS OF PITNEY-BOWES "OPEN HOUSE"



# Old Age and Survivors' Insurance Under The Social Security Act

BECAUSE AN INCREASING NUMBER of questions are being asked about the scope of this phase of the Social Security Act, we have prepared the following digest of Old Age and Survivors' Insurance as a service to management. The analysis covers the basic provisions of the Act as well as the formula for figuring the monthly benefits allowable under the Act.

## Who Pays the Tax?

The employee pays 1% on the first \$3,000 of his yearly wages. The employer also pays 1% on all "covered" wages, up to \$3,000 yearly. Total tax for O.A.&S.I. is 2% of payrolls.

Deductions are made each payday by the employer.

The tax is sent to the Collector of Internal Revenue each 3 months.

## Kinds of Benefits

There are two kinds of benefits under this law: (1) RETIREMENT BENEFITS to the worker and his family, and (2) SURVIVORS' BENEFITS to his family.

## When Do Benefits Start

Retirement benefits are paid to the insured worker AFTER retirement at age 65. His wife receives benefits when she reaches 65, equal to one-half of her husband's benefits. His children, under 18, receive benefits after the father is 65 and retired.

SURVIVOR'S BENEFITS are payable to the family of a "fully insured" worker at his death, irrespective of age.

**SOME WORKERS WHO ARE PAYING THE TAX WILL NOT GET THE INSURANCE BENEFITS—only FULLY INSURED WORKERS get benefits.**

Wage earners must have worked in a covered job approximately one-half of the time between January 1, 1937 and his death, or retirement at age 65 to get benefits. Forty quarters (40) of covered employment makes one "fully insured" for life. "Covered" workers who become self employed, must at death, or on reaching age 65, have either (1) 40 quarters of covered employment, or (2) worked in covered employment approximately one-half of the time between January 1, 1937 and the date of death or retirement at age 65.

No benefits will be paid to the employee or his dependents at death, or at age 65, unless he has worked the required number of years in "covered" employment.

## Minimum Benefits Paid Under the Law

You must have worked in "covered" employment the proper length of time to be entitled to the minimum amount of benefits.

\$10 is the minimum monthly benefits payable to the worker at age 65.

\$5 is the minimum monthly benefits payable to his wife at 65.

\$7.50 is the minimum monthly payable to the widow.

\$85 is the maximum monthly benefits any one family unit may receive.

## Average Monthly Wage is Basis For Determining Monthly Benefits Amounts

The Average Monthly Wage is obtained by dividing his total accumulated yearly wages (earned in "covered" employment) (up to \$3,000 per year) by the number of months he COULD have worked since January 1, 1937, (or his 22nd birthday, if later) and the time he retires, whether at 65 or later.

Example: He earned \$18,000 in covered employment in 6 years. He could have worked 120 months since 1937—\$18,000 ÷ 120 = \$150 average monthly wage.

## Formula for Computing Monthly Benefits, Using Correct Percentages

The formula: Take 40% of the first \$50 of the average monthly wage, plus 10% of the next \$200 or less, with an added 1% of the amount thus obtained, for each year in which the worker earned \$200 or more in "covered" employment.

Presume: Average monthly wage for 9 years is \$150.

### I.

Take 40% of first \$50 of average monthly wage = \$20.00

### II.

Take 10% of the rest of the average monthly wage = 10.00

Total ..... \$30.00

### III.

Take 1% of that amount (\$30) for each year of "covered" employment—(1% × 9 × \$30) ..... \$ 2.70

Monthly total due husband ..... \$32.70

### IV. Wife's Claim.

Wife has claim at 65 years for 50% of husband's benefit:  
(50% × \$32.70 = \$16.35) ..... \$16.35

Total for husband and wife ..... \$49.05

### Survivors of the Workers with a \$150 Average Monthly Wage

Unmarried widow at age 65 would get 75% of the \$32.70 ..... \$24.53

\$24.53

### Widow with children:

Widow gets 75% of \$32.70 ..... \$24.53  
Each child gets 1/2 of \$32.70 ..... Child A \$16.35  
Child B \$16.35

\$57.23

Each chiefly dependent aged parent receives the same amount as a dependent child would receive, provided worker leaves no widow or children entitled to benefits.

# NEWS FORUM

This department includes digested news and comment about Connecticut Industry of interest to management and others desiring to follow industrial news and trends.

**HERMAN A. PAPENFOTH**, secretary-treasurer of the Trumbull Electric Manufacturing Company, Plainville, and **Morris Klein**, assistant controller of Veeder-Root, Inc., Hartford, were elected to high office in the National Association of Cost Accountants at its recent annual meeting.

Mr. Papenfoth, chosen to serve as vice president, has been a member of N.A.C.A. since 1929, and was elected to the National Board in 1942.

Mr. Klein, who will be a Director to serve three years, joined N.A.C.A. in 1934. Both men are former presidents of the Hartford Chapter of the group.

★ ★ ★

**THE POPULAR** Rail-Auto Travel Plan, originated by the New Haven Railroad in 1938, but discontinued during the war, has been reestablished in Southern New England, according to a recent announcement by the company.

The service, which is made available through the cooperation of R. S. Robie, Inc., New England licensee of the Hertz-Drive-Yourself System, and the New Haven, allows the traveler the use of the railroad for long distance trips and the use of an automobile for business or pleasure at his destination.

Under the Rail-Auto Travel Plan, a passenger purchasing his railroad ticket is given a receipt for the rail fare. Later he presents this receipt to the Hertz auto rental agency at his destination in order to obtain the special rates provided.

The plan is available in the following New England cities: Boston, Hyannis, Springfield, Worcester, Providence, Bridgeport, Hartford, New Haven, Waterbury, and others.

★ ★ ★

**THEODORE F. BREITHAUP**, retired recently as northern division engineer of the Connecticut Light & Power Co., after nearly 38 years' service, it has been announced by the company.

He will be succeeded by **George H. Davis**, Thompsonville, formerly engineer of the firm's northern division.

Mr. Breithaupt began his career with the company as a foreman in the Waterbury Meter Department. He was successively general meter foreman and utility equipment supervisor before his appointment as Waterbury District engineer in 1938. He became division engineer the following year.

Mr. Davis also began his service with the company in Waterbury, and was assistant general operating engineer before going to Thompsonville.

## The Cover



TAKE A CRISP August day with a stiff breeze and you will find the subject of this month's cover photograph duplicated at any of Connecticut's myriad lakes or along the shores of Long Island Sound. Photo by Josef Scaylea.

**A SEVENTEEN-YEAR HIGH** in employment has been reached by the Sargent Company, New Haven, and the inauguration of a new program for continuing peak production and employment has recently been revealed by company officials.

Under the new plan, five operating divisions have been created and placed under the supervision of **Herman R. Giese**, vice president and works manager, who will head the equivalent of five separate but co-ordinated factories, all under the Sargent roof.

The new divisions and their chiefs, are: shelf hardware, **Clayton Kolstad**; specialties, **J. Rankin Magill, Jr.**; locks, **Clayton L. Phillips**; contract hardware, **Charles A. Schreck**, and originating, **Charles W. Wesson**.

President **Forbes Sargent**, in announcing the hardware firm's new plan, stated that with the plant's efficiency stepped up by reorganization,

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production will be increased, and at the same time replacement and addition of new machinery and equipment will be speeded up. "In fact," the president said, "we believe that the organizational changes just announced will accelerate every phase of our internal improvement program."

★ ★ ★

A DIVIDEND of \$1.50 per share on the capital stock of The Southern New England Telephone Company for the second quarter of 1947 was recently declared by the directors of that company. The dividend is payable to stockholders of record at the close of business on June 30, 1947.

★ ★ ★

THE APPOINTMENT of C. Harris Crook as general traffic manager of United Aircraft Corporation was recently announced by H. M. Horner, president of the corporation.

Mr. Crook has served as traffic manager of the firm's Pratt & Whitney Aircraft division since 1942.

★ ★ ★

EDWARD H. KELLY, retired general superintendent of the Small Arms Division of Colt's Manufacturing Company, died recently at his home in Hartford. Mr. Kelly served the Colt's firm for 58 years, during which time he advanced steadily in supervisory posts until his retirement in May of this year.

A native of New Haven, he served his apprenticeship at the Marlin Arms Company of that city. He is survived by his wife, two sons and a daughter.

★ ★ ★

SOUNDScriber CORPORATION of New Haven has announced the appointment of John T. Robinson, Hartford, as director of sales training and development.

Mr. Robinson, a graduate of Yale University, served the company as the New Jersey distributor until he entered the Naval Air Corps in 1943.

★ ★ ★

KENNETH P. APPLGATE, executive vice president of the Hartford Electric Light Company, who has presented service pins to hundreds of employees of the company, was the recipient of a service emblem recently on the occasion of his 35th anniversary as an employee.

Board Chairman Samuel Ferguson made the presentation of the service

pin and President Austin D. Barney presented a traveling bag on behalf of Mr. Applegate's associates.

Mr. Applegate, who was elected to the post he now holds in October last year, joined the company as an electrical engineer following his graduation from Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute in 1912.

★ ★ ★

**WHAT IS CONSIDERED** one of the largest building permits ever issued in the city of Waterbury, was recently granted to Scovill Manufacturing Company for the construction of a new rolling mill at a cost of \$1,097,925.

The new plant will be located 165 feet east of Hamilton Avenue and will cover an area of approximately 180,000 square feet. Construction of the new building is now under way, and completion is expected in 1949 or 1950.

★ ★ ★

**CONSTRUCTION OF A NEW RESEARCH CENTER** for Air Reduction Sales Corp., Stamford, has recently been authorized, according to Frederick R. Balcar, manager of the company's research laboratory, and will be carried out at an expected expense of \$152,000.

The new center will house between 200 and 300 technicians, and will be devoted to liquefaction research, the study of separation of air into its components by liquefying and rectifying—the present method of producing oxygen and other gases.

★ ★ ★

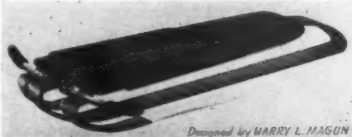
**JOHN BACON MINER**, 94, pioneer New Britain industrialist, died at his home recently following a long illness. He was the owner of the Minor & Corbin Box Company of New Britain until the company suspended operations a year ago, and had been its president and treasurer for 56 years.

An honorary life president and a member of the New Britain Club for 56 years, Mr. Miner was affiliated with numerous New Britain banks and business establishments, as a member of the boards of directors.

★ ★ ★

**OFFICIAL FIGURES** released by the Central Safety Department of the U. S. Rubber Company, New York, show the Naugatuck Chemical Division leading the large plant groups,

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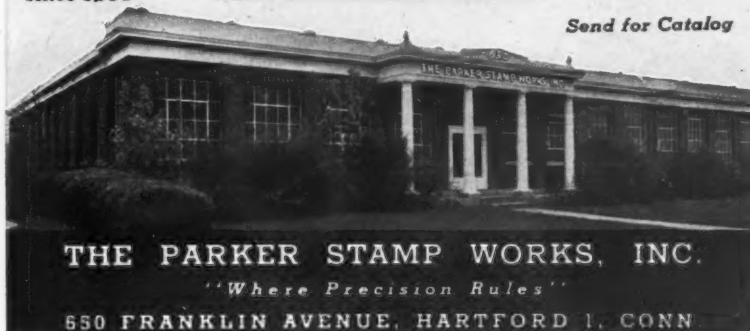
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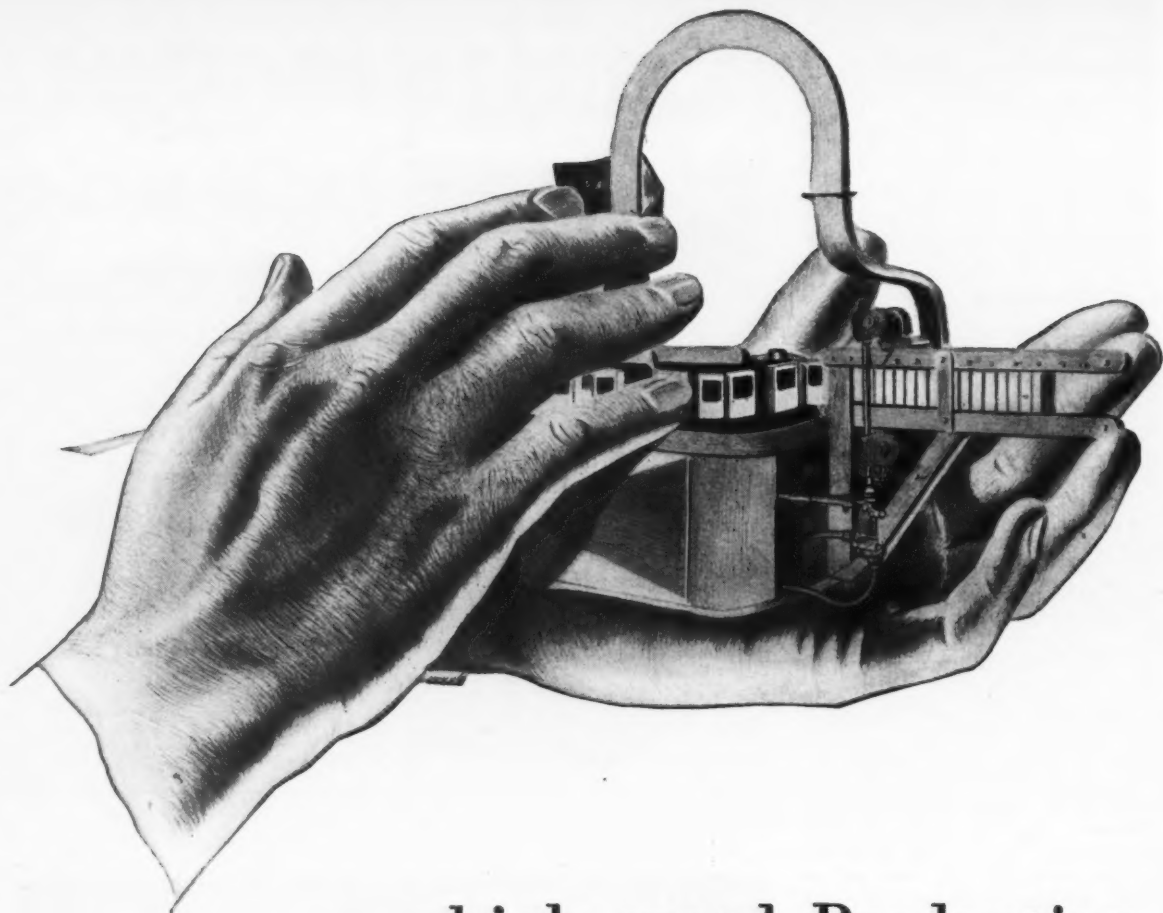
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The division's safety activities have shown a continuous improvement under the guidance of D. L. McCollum, factory manager, and W. E. Bradford, service manager. The plant's Safety, Fire and Medical Section is composed of E. J. Weaving, supervisor, and John J. Burke and F. D. Sabia, assistant supervisors.

★ ★ ★

**FEDERAL ELECTRIC PRODUCTS COMPANY**, manufacturers of "Federal Noark" equipment for electrical control distribution, has recently announced the addition to its line of Federal Bus Duct.

The new product, formerly manufactured by Cole Electric Products Division, is designed to modernize secondary power distribution. It is a continuous electrical bus bar distribution system housed in a sheet metal enclosure.

Among the features of the bus duct are its adaptability to a virtually limitless range of power distribution problems, its flexibility in providing for plant and production expansion; the availability of power it provides at any point; and the high degree of salvageability inherent in bus duct design.

★ ★ ★

**L. M. TEMPLE**, radio battery engineer of national prominence, has recently been appointed to the post of chief engineer of the battery division of the Winchester Repeating Arms Company division of Olin Industries, Inc., New Haven.

Mr. Temple was formerly associated with Raytheon Manufacturing Company, where he headed the Mini-

tronics division, and where he developed the vest-pocket radio.

Author of a battery engineers' data book, the first ever compiled for the industry, he was for eight years chairman of the Radio Manufacturers Association engineering department committee on dry cell batteries.

★ ★ ★

**FOR TWENTY-FIVE YEARS** of continuous service to the New Departure Division of General Motors Corporation, thirty-nine employees of the Meriden plant and eighty Bristol workers were presented with gold watches at the firm's Old Timers' dinner on June 30.

Also honored at the celebration were 56 employees with 30 years service, 19 with 35, eight with 40, three with 45, five with more than 45. General Manager Milton L. Gearing made the presentations of watches, gold service pins and certificates of recognition.

★ ★ ★

**ROY SUMMERS WILDMAN**, vice president in charge of the sales department of the American Brass Company, Waterbury, was taken by death recently.

He had been associated with the company for 44 years, joining the firm in 1903 as a stenographer at the Coe Brass office in Ansonia. In 1907 he was made assistant manager of the Coe Brass branch, and when that branch and the Ansonia Copper and Brass branch were consolidated in 1912, he was made manager of the Ansonia division of the consolidated concern. In 1922 he became vice president of the Ansonia division.

A resident of Woodbridge, Mr. Wildman served as fire commissioner of that town, and for a number of



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years was a member of the board of zoning appeals. He is survived by his wife, two daughters and a son.

★ ★ ★

**SPEAKING RECENTLY** before the American Management Association at Hotel Waldorf Astoria, New York, Rodney Chase, director of industrial relations for Chase Brass & Copper Company, Waterbury, called upon industrial and business management to help itself to be understood by employees and the public.

Mr. Chase emphasized the superior position of the American workman over those of any other nation and attributed it to the system in which American business can thrive and prosper. He pointed out that to continue its growth and prosperity, business must be allowed to make profits to provide plant improvements that will create better goods at lower prices for the public and higher wages and greater security for employees through more efficient production.

"Prosperity for everyone is possible if we put these economic truths into practice," Mr. Chase said. "This is the truth that we must tell America."

The Chase executive advocated the designation of an official spokesman in public relations matters—one who has the "knack of sounding like a very human and understanding person when he talks or when he is quoted."

★ ★ ★

**"ANNUAL JOBHOLDERS MEETINGS"**—something new in labor-management relations—were inaugurated recently at Pitney-Bowes, Inc., Stamford, for the 1400 employees at its postage meter factory in that city.

Employees were assembled in groups of 250, at six meetings held over a two day period, to hear President Walter H. Wheeler, Jr., aided by a giant income statement chart, explain profits, the year's financial operations, present problems and future plans.

Calling it "industrial arithmetic," Mr. Wheeler gave every worker in the plant the story on invested capital, surplus, depreciation and other subjects that even stockholders sometimes stumble over.

Mr. Wheeler stated that financial meetings for employees have long been

overdue. "After all," he said, "the industrial worker has a big piece of his life invested in a business, and we in management owe him a report of our stewardship, just as we owe it to stockholders."

★ ★ ★

**A NEW PLANT ADDITION** is being planned by the Heminway Paper Box Company, Waterbury, and a permit has already been granted to the company for the construction of a building to cover an area 25 by 54 feet. The cost of the addition is estimated at \$18,500.

★ ★ ★

**TWENTY-SIX EMPLOYEES** of Sidney Blumenthal & Co., Inc., Shelton, were recently honored by the company upon the completion of thirty-five years of service, and were presented with gold watches.

All of these veteran employees are members of The Shelton Looms Service Club, a group composed of workers who have served the company for twenty years or more. Sidney Blumenthal is honorary president of the club which has an active membership list

# CASTINGS



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of 398 employees, and the other officers are: Otto Hellauer, president; George B. Matthews, vice president; Helen Mehls, secretary, and Martin F. Hickey, treasurer.

★ ★ ★

**CHARLES J. ALLEN**, vice president of the Connecticut Light and Power Company, was recently elected a director of the Public Utilities Advertising Association, at the twenty-sixth annual convention of the group at Detroit. Mr. Allen, who served as president for the past year, has long been active with the organization.

Of further interest to the power industry in Connecticut, is the announcement of the PUAA that the Hartford Gas Company had won the national advertising contest sponsored by the group for the best display floors of any utility in the country, and the Connecticut Light and Power Company for the best annual report to employees.

★ ★ ★

**A NEW, MORE POWERFUL** version of the famous Corsair fighter-bomber, designated the F4U-5, has recently gone into production for the U. S. Navy at the plant of Chance Vought Aircraft Division of United Aircraft Corporation, Stratford.

Although practically identical in appearance with its predecessors, the plane has been almost completely redesigned within the fuselage. The new Corsair is said to be the fastest, most powerful propeller-driven single-engine fighter in the world, with a top speed considerably in excess of 450 miles an hour.

It is powered by the new Pratt & Whitney Double Wasp engine and equipped with an improved type Hamilton Standard four-bladed hydro-matic propeller.



THE NEWEST VERSION of the war-proven Chance Vought Corsair F4U-5 fighter bomber.

**J. D. BURNS**, treasurer of the Petroleum Heat and Power Company, Stamford, has been recently elected a vice president of the firm, according to an announcement by President K. G. MacCart.

Mr. Burn's association with Petro followed his graduation from Villanova in 1928. After several years in branch and home office accounting he was appointed assistant treasurer and in 1945 was named treasurer.

Mr. MacCart also announced that T. J. Cody, formerly in charge of the firm's tax and insurance department, was appointed comptroller. A graduate of Columbia University, he joined the company shortly after his graduation in 1931.

★ ★ ★

**FROM PLANTSVILLE** comes news of another new Connecticut product—a fully automatic bilge pump, designed and patented by Earle B. Lewis, and being produced by Nelson Screw Machine Products, Inc., Plantsville.

Tests of the pump, especially adapted to small boat use, indicate that the item has advantages over others previously used, according to Albert C. Bassett, sales manager of the Nelson company.

Air deliveries of the pump have already been made to several purchasers, and the company plans to continue to use air service to fill orders.

★ ★ ★

**FOUR CONNECTICUT MANUFACTURERS** gave testimony before a House commerce subcommittee in Washington recently in support of bills introduced by Congressman William J. Miller which would limit the jurisdiction of the Federal Power Commission over industrial plants

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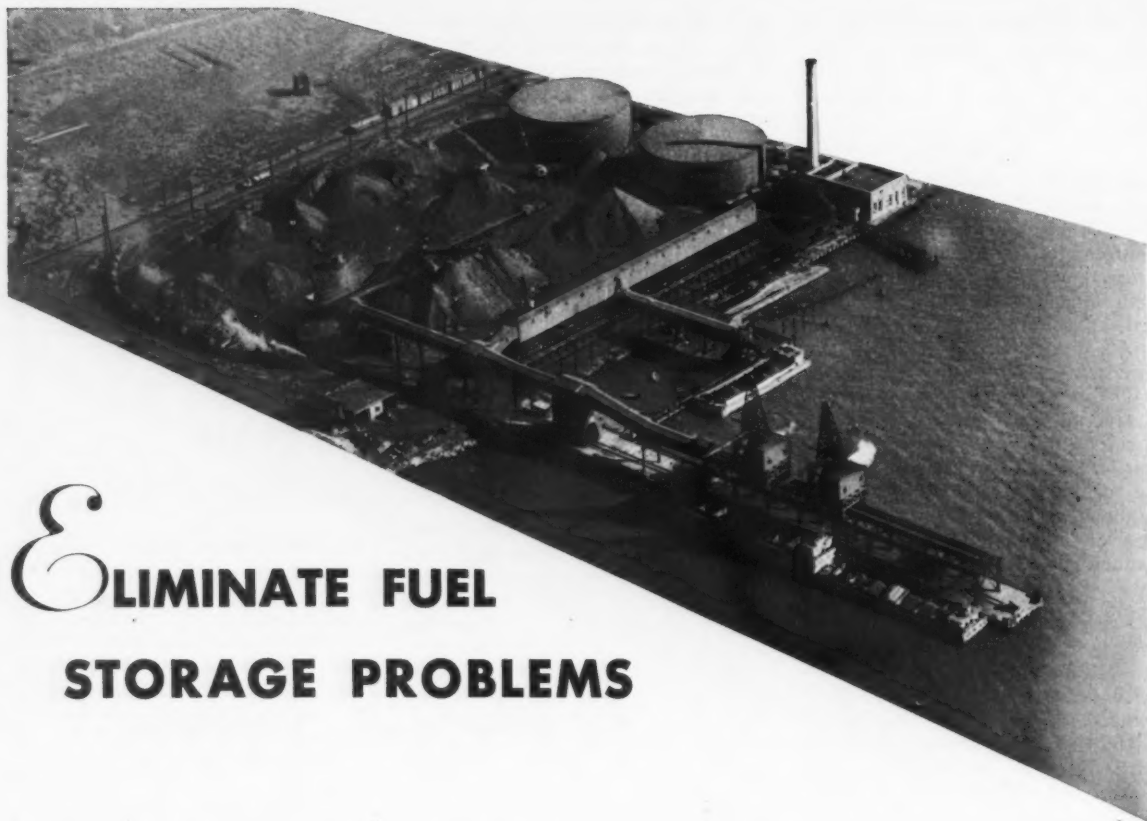
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Our efficient high-speed deliveries have already made "Fuel Storage" no problem to many important Connecticut industries. Let us show you how effectively we can meet your requirements.

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**BRIDGEPORT • NEW HAVEN**  
**CONNECTICUT**

generating electricity for their own use.

Olcott D. Smith, Attorney, representing the Connecticut manufacturers; President Dexter D. Coffin of C. H. Dexter & Sons, Inc.; Robert A. Walker, treasurer of the Medlicott Company, both of Windsor Locks; Arthur B. Barnes, vice president, Pone-mah Mills, Taftville, and William P. Dougherty, general manager, Neptune Twine & Cord Company, Moodus, argued before the subcommittee in defense of the Miller amendments which would (1) deny to the Federal Power Commission control over manufacturing establishments, and (2) to redefine navigable streams and interstate commerce in such manner as to restrict FPC jurisdiction to utilities actually transmitting or selling power for transmission across state lines.

★ ★ ★

**DR. HERMAN C. NOLEN**, professor of marketing at Ohio State University, was recently named vice president of McKesson and Robbins, Incorporated, Bridgeport and New York.

Dr. Nolen will be in charge of drug buying policies, succeeding the late B. H. Badanes. During the war he served as a colonel on General Eisenhower's staff as an expert on economic phases of military government.

★ ★ ★

**MEMBERS OF THE FOREMAN'S CLUB** of New Haven toured the plant of the Rockbestos Products Corporation, New Haven, as guests of President A. G. Newton, Vice President B. H. Reeves, and supervisory staff members.

The visitors viewed the entire processing operations of permanently insulated wire, and received souvenir booklets describing the history of the firm, its products, its personnel policies and its plans for the future.

★ ★ ★

**LYMAN B. BRAINERD** has been appointed sales manager of the automotive equipment division of the Russell Manufacturing Company, Middletown.

Mr. Brainerd will have supervision of the domestic sales of the "Rusco" line of friction materials, including clutch facings and brake linings. He was formerly manager of this division.

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**FIRE BRICK**  
**IN ANY SHAPE**  
**OR QUALITY DESIRED**

  
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**RESHARPENING**  
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STATIONARY — ELECTRIC AND GAS  
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BLACKHAWK PORTO POWER  
HYDRAULIC JACKS

BLACK & DECKER DRILLS AND SANDERS  
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STERLING ELECTRIC SANDERS  
FUROX WELDING EQUIPMENT  
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DOYLE VACUUM CLEANERS

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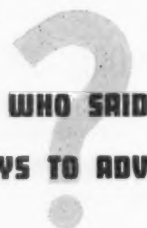
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Phone 3877 Phone 4-0997  
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### IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE

I've often wanted to meet the man who said, "It Pays to Advertise." I'd like to ask him the question: WHO does it pay? The printer? The engraver? The publisher? The agency? The answer is obvious.

But—does it pay the guy who's footing the bills? And the answer to that one should be a loud and positive: *It certainly should!*

No, it doesn't pay to advertise—*unless you do it right!*

  
Ed Russell  
Advertising Consultant

86 Farmington Avenue • Hartford, Connecticut

**THE TOWN OF NEW MILFORD** is looking forward to the arrival of a new industry to engage in the manufacture of resin film, coated fabrics and artificial leather.

The Acme Backing Corporation, now operating in Brooklyn and St. Louis, is now making plans for the erection of a factory building, a boiler house and other buildings on a newly acquired New Milford site, at an estimated cost of \$393,000.

★ ★ ★

**FRED S. SPARROW**, employment manager of the Meriden plant, New Departure Division of General Motors Corporation, recently observed his 25th anniversary in the company's service.

Before joining the company, shortly

after the Meriden plant was opened, he was employed by R. Wallace & Sons of Wallingford and by the Hood Rubber Company of Watertown, Mass.

Mr. Sparrow is active in community affairs, and is a member of the Rotary Club, a director of the local Chamber of Commerce and the State Chamber of Commerce.

★ ★ ★

**AT THE ANNUAL STOCKHOLDERS'** meeting of Peck, Stow and Wilcox Company, Southington, Charles L. Campbell, president of the Connecticut Light and Power Company, was elected to the board of directors.

Mr. Campbell takes the place of the late Edwin S. Todd, who was presi-

#### NEW ASSOCIATION MEMBERS: MARCH 6, 1947 TO JUNE 10, 1947

COMPANY	LOCATION	PRODUCTS
E. E. Seeley Co., Inc.	Bridgeport	Metal Finishing, Foundry Facings
Kurt H. Volk, Inc.	Bridgeport	Typography & Printing
Viking Instruments, Inc.	East Haddam	Temperature & Pressure Controls, Electro-mechanical Devices
Sculli Machine Co.	East Hartford	Jigs, Fixtures and Gages
Carl M. Munson	Forestville	
Guilford Boat Yards, Inc.	Guilford	Boats, Design, Storage Repair & Building
V-Mac Industries, Inc.	Guilford	Plumbers' Tools & Machinery
Argazzi Tool Company	Hartford	Tools, Dies, Jigs, Fixtures
Hartford Machine Screw Company	Hartford	Screw Machines
Lacquerwax Co.	Hartford	Automotive Chemicals
M. S. Little Mfg. Co.	Hartford	Tubular Brass Plumbing Goods
The Supreme Tool & Die Co., Inc.	Hartford	Tools, Dies, Jigs, Fixtures Special Machinery
M. M. & S. Labs	Higganum	Metal Specialties
The Elkamar Manufacturing Co.	Naugatuck	Metal Goods
H. C. Baum & Co., Inc.	Plainville	Electro Plating
The Gregory Manufacturing Co., Inc.	New Haven	Knife Switches, Builders' Hardware, Mechanical Spec.
Levett Metal Products Co.	New Haven	Electrical Switch Boxes, Tools & Dies
Graphic Color Plate, Inc.	Stamford	Photo Engraving, Color Process Work
Metal Stamping Specialty Co., Inc.	Stamford	Switch Plates, Stampings
Bowser, Inc.	Terryville	Refrigerators
Barnum Forge Co., Inc.	Stratford	Steel Forgings, Die Work
Chemical Plating Company	Stratford	Electroplating & Metal Finishing
Berco Manufacturing Company	Waterbury	Screw Mach. Prod., Tools & Stampings
Mills Tool Works	Waterbury	Dies, Tools
Triad Tool and Manufacturing Co.	Waterbury	Circular Forming Tools, Gauges, Counterborers, Press Work
The New England Knitting Co.	Winsted	Woolen Wear
Edward E. Russell Co.	Woodmont	Copper Brazing

dent of the Clark Brothers Bolt Company of Milldale, and a director of the Southington firm for many years.

★ ★ ★

**THE PATENT BUTTON COMPANY**, Waterbury, has entered the slide fastener industry with the purchase of an interest in the Stronghold Fastener Corp., Newark, according to a recent announcement by David S. Hart, vice president of the Waterbury firm.

The New Jersey company becomes the Slide Fastener division of the Patent Button Company, which also operates a plastic button plant in Knoxville, Tenn.

★ ★ ★

**AT A MEETING** of the board of directors of Landers, Frary & Clark, New Britain, the resignation of Charles P. Cooley was accepted.

A trustee of the Connecticut Society for Savings in Hartford, Mr. Cooley has been a member of the Landers board since 1934.

Samuel Rodman, vice president of the Hartford-Connecticut Trust Company, was elected to fill Mr. Cooley's unexpired term.

★ ★ ★

**THE WATERBURY COUNTRY CLUB** was the scene of the annual convention of The Connecticut Association of Credit Men, recently, with the Waterbury branch of the Association acting as host.

George F. Buscher, president of the Waterbury group, and president of the Waterbury Buckle Company, presided at the meeting. Lawrence J. Ackerman, Dean of the School of Business Administration, University of Connecticut, addressed the morning session on "Our Responsibilities as Business Men."

The luncheon address, entitled "International Economic Developments," was presented by Noel Sargent, Secretary, National Association of Manufacturers, and in the evening, Henry H. Heinmann, executive manager, National Association of Credit Men, spoke on "Credit in the World's Recovery."

★ ★ ★

**THE "MIGHTY MITES"** of industry in Waterbury were glorified re-

## ARE YOU READY FOR THE KEEN COMPETITION AHEAD?

Recent wage increases, and the practical certainty of more to come, will soon eliminate profits for all but the low-cost manufacturers.

Higher prices can only delay this. Labor will be certain to demand higher wages proportionate to price increases. It is a basic economic truth—which has been all but forgotten during recent years—that in normal times high prices restrict markets, while low prices expand them.

The farsighted manufacturer will strive to put himself in a position where he will not have to rely on high prices for a profit. When the present backlogs of urgently needed orders have been used up, low prices—quality considered—will be the most effective sales argument against competitors.

Many manufacturers are doing just that today by modernizing their management controls—Wage Incentives, Job Evaluation, Production and Planning, Cost Systems, Foremen's Bonus, improved Manufacturing Methods, etc.—with the help of Plocar Engineers.

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Boston Office

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# PLOCAR ENGINEERS

The STAMFORD-GREENWICH

## INQUIRING REPORTER

*One of a series of news surveys on the aims and achievements, the problems and policies of industry here in our own community.*

**FOREWORD:** Replies of representative local manufacturers are published below each question, on an informal rotating basis. Copies of all company replies to each question, including those not published below, are available on request. Simply write, phone or drop in at the Council Office.

**Question:** Surveys show that the public has wrong ideas about company profits. What are the facts about your company's profits?

**Atlas Powder Company**  
(Industrial Finishes and Coated Fabrics)

What is a fair profit? How much ought a manufacturer make on a dollar sale? Many people think that 10% would be right. What are the facts? There has not been a single year during the last twenty-five that manufacturing profits in the United States, based on sales, have been as high as 6 1/2 percent—less than 6 1/2 cents on every dollar sale. The profit in most years is only 3 1/2 cents per dollar of sales. Atlas Powder Company's total net profit for 1946 was 3.47 percent—less than 3 1/2 cents per dollar of sales. Profits of the Stamford Division were unsatisfactory. Our selling prices are high and if increased would reduce the volume of our business. Only through the reduction of our unit costs can reasonable profits be made and steady employment be assured.—J. K. Weidig, General Manager.



J. K. Weidig

**Plastic Manufacturers, Inc.**  
(Molded Plastic Products)

Net profits (after taxes) on sales in our company have been declining steadily for the past four years, having averaged less than 2 percent during this period. Although accumulated consumer demand for goods has led many people to believe that there would be increases in selling prices, the definite trend is a highly competitive market with declining prices if manufactured goods are to be moved. This trend, coupled with increased costs of production due to increased labor rates, does not hold out much promise in the way of corporation net profits for the immediate future.—Malcolm Farmer, Vice President.



Malcolm Farmer

**Pitney-Bowes, Inc.**  
(Postage Meters, Mailing Machines)

Our profit (after taxes) on all income for the first 9 months of our present financial year amounted to 9 percent, or \$611,500. This was 9 cents on each of the 6,687,827 dollars we took in. Of that 9 cents profit, about 3 1/2 cents was left in the business for future needs and about 5 1/2 cents of it was paid in dividends to our 5,200 stockholders for one use of their money in running the business. This 9 percent rate of profit is under normal for our type of specialized business. We hope to increase it to perhaps 10 percent or 12 percent, which is actually less than half of what the public apparently thinks most companies make in profits. During these nine months, we paid to our stockholders \$368,228 in dividends; and we paid to employees (not including officers) \$4,401,869 in wages and salaries; plus \$229,740 in employees' profit-sharing quarterly wage-and-salary "dividends." —W. F. Bernart, Jr., Executive Vice Pres.



W. F. Bernart, Jr.

**Freydberg Bros.-Strauss, Inc.**  
(Ribbons and Ribbon Novelties)

Our business is not one which takes primary raw materials and processes these items into a finished product. Our function is to take finished materials and to convert or re-process these into a finished packaged item. Consequently our major cost is direct or indirect materials. Our second largest cost item is wages and salaries. A breakdown of our sales cost figures for the periods covered by our most recent completed audits indicates the following pertinent facts. Every \$1.00 received by this company is spent in the following manner: Direct and Indirect Material Cost 54 1/2%; Direct



W. H. Frey

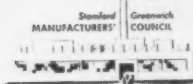
and Indirect Wages and Salaries 26 1/2%; All Business Expenses 9 1/2%; Taxes 4 1/2%; Net Profit (Before Dividends) 4 1/2%; Total \$1.00. Any conception that our manufacturing establishment clears from 20% to 30% is a highly erroneous idea, inasmuch as we consider that we operate a successful business enterprise on a very much lower profit basis as indicated by the figures above.—Harman M. Freydberg, Vice President.

**Yale & Towne Mfg. Co.**  
(Locks, Builders Hardware, Etc.)

Last year our entire Company made a net profit of about two and a half cents for every dollar's worth of products sold. Eight operating Divisions in the United States, Canada and England make up the Yale & Towne Mfg. Co. We made 2 and 6 10 percent profit on \$39,996,187 worth of locks, builders' hardware, hoists, industrial trucks and scales, etc. that these eight units shipped to their customers. In 1946, the eight Divisions earned a total net profit of \$1,030,417. Of this profit, \$545,761 was re-invested in our business. The balance was distributed as a dividend to our 4,500 stockholders on the basis of merely \$1 per share. This dividend equals a little over one cent per sales dollar. The Company's low profit of 2 and 6 10 percent on sales is largely due to the loss of well over a million dollars in the operations of our Stamford Division during 1946. This operational loss cannot be continued without severe damage to the welfare of everybody associated with our Division and without harm to our community. The Stamford Division of Yale & Towne can again become profitable if we can increase the volume of products we ship from our plant to our customers, and, at the same time, reduce our unit costs.—William R. Hoyt, General Manager, Stamford Division.



Wm. R. Hoyt



STAMFORD-GREENWICH  
**MANUFACTURERS' COUNCIL**

417 Main Street, Dept. D, Stamford, Conn., Tel. 3-7272  
WORKING TOGETHER: Full production... Full Employment... A Better Community

THIS IS ONE of a series of ads published recently by the Stamford-Greenwich Manufacturers Council in their local newspapers. A professional opinion survey indicates these ads rated high in readership and understanding among workers in the area. Other community organizations may secure necessary details for programming a similar series by consulting the Council.

cently in an interesting report designed to emphasize the economic weight wielded by the numerous small manufacturing units which were born in Waterbury during the war and since.

The woodshed and garage tool shops, the loft press rooms and other little enterprises were pictured as prime reasons why Waterbury was able to bring its industrial potential to war strength so early in the drive for war materials.

Two years after V-J Day most of them are reported to be keeping pace with the demands of the American consumer for products which include screw machine products, plumbing fixtures, brass goods, watch cases, recording instruments, glass products, primary electric batteries, toys and novelties by the score.

Called the "Little 100," as compared with the "Big Three" of the brass industry of the city, the small plants are considered important contributing factors to the city's manufacturing strength of numbers, ability to utilize the services of skilled workmen and the manhours of a large reservoir of untrained labor.

Several of the smaller companies have enjoyed the kind of progress which has enabled them to expand their facilities to effect increased efficiency of operations.

Some examples are the Byrneside Small Tool Company; The Cly-Del Mfg. Co., which moved to Waterbury from Cheshire toward the end of the war with two employees, and his since grown to a staff of about 35 workers. The Truelove & MacLean Mfg. Co., a metal goods firm, and Polymetric Mfg. Co., engaged in wire pin and forming operations, have both expanded to modern, up-to-date plants from their modest beginnings, just a few years ago.

★ ★ ★

A NEW SCHEDULE OF RATES for local telephone service and for some toll calls within Connecticut has been set up by the Southern New England Telephone Company, and an application embodying the rate changes filed with the Public Utilities Commission, it has been announced by Allerton F. Brooks, president of the company.

The new schedules will establish local service rates in accordance with the increased number of telephones in



VIEW OF THE MODERN PLANT operated by the Bridgeport Brass Company in Indianapolis during the war and recently purchased by the company for peace time production of its products.

each exchange and the extent of the local calling area. The new rates are expected to increase the company's revenues by 12 per cent, or \$390,000 a month.

★ ★ ★

**THE DOOVAL TOOL & MFG. INC.**, Naugatuck, is now occupying its new factory building, recently constructed at 35 Elm Street, that city.

The building is of brick and steel construction, 60 x 100 feet, and was constructed by The W. J. Megin, Inc., of Naugatuck.

The firm, which is engaged in the production of sheet metal stampings, was originally established in Waterbury as a partnership, the principals being Clifford Tompkins, Vincent Valvo and Warren P. Doolittle. The company was incorporated in August, 1945, with Mr. Doolittle as president and treasurer, Mr. Valvo as vice president and assistant treasurer. Marion W. Doolittle serves the corporation as secretary and Patricia Valvo as assistant secretary.



THE NEW HOME of The DooVal Tool & Mfg., Inc., Naugatuck.

## The First Hundred Years

(Continued from page 11)

straight suction did not get at the surface dirt.

As an outcome of this knowledge the firm developed a nozzle with a finger on it which broke the vacuum seal and permitted the in-rush of air to pick up the surface dirt. Part of the air acted as friction on the rug. The early model vacuum cleaners did a good job on the surfaces with which they came in contact. However, floor coverings changed with the coming of the thirties and beating action was needed on deep nap rugs which were becoming popular. As a result Landers, Frary & Clark developed a motor driven brush cleaner in 1928. By 1938 the public was sold on the idea of a home cleaning system as well as a rug and floor cleaner. To meet this demand Universal brought out a tank type cleaner, and went back to using the thread picking nozzle which had been such a success in their earlier devices. In studying the tank cleaner, however, it was found to be inefficient if the bag had too much dirt in it. Obviously, the tank did not have the bag capacity, and clogging was serious. In a conventional type cleaner housewives could see if the bag was filled with dirt, but not in a tank.

As a result, Landers, Frary & Clark developed a "rattle tale" device which would reveal to the housewife when the tank cleaner was full of dirt and needed cleaning to continue operating efficiently. The idea was simple. The dust bag rested on a scale with a

plunger attached to it. When the plunger was thrust down it activated a switch which turned on a red light and told the owner that the bag needed cleaning. This was in 1939 and it is considered a Landers, Frary & Clark milestone.

Although the bag of the cleaner acts as a one-piece filter, nevertheless microscopic dirt gets back into the

## BUSINESS

AS

USUAL ?



Operating without enough of anything has become "usual" lately. Kellogg & Bulkeley, however, has learned much in the past few years, for necessity is a great teacher.

If there is a way to meet a customer's needs for lithographed material, we can find it promptly and efficiently. We can't meet all demands, but we do satisfy most of them. It pays to call Kellogg & Bulkeley. Why not now?

# K & B

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419 FRANKLIN AVE., HARTFORD 1

LITHOGRAPHIC DIVISION OF  
CONNECTICUT PRINTERS, INCORPORATED

air. To overcome this leakage Landers, Frary & Clark engineers developed a rubber seal which fits around the edge of the filter and which forced all air through the filter to cleanse it of all dust particles.

#### Washing Machines, Too

Universal's first washing machine was a box-like affair, similar to the appearance of an automatic washer today. It contained a reversing wooden cylinder tub which turned so many times one way, and so many times in the opposite direction. The first washing machine had a wringer mounted on the tub with two hard rubber rolls. This machine was introduced in 1920 and was followed by another similar in construction, but with a metal basket replacing the wooden one.

Following the cylinder type washer, Landers, Frary & Clark developed a model featuring an oscillating tub. In this model was one fin which provided the water action necessary to wash the clothes. This washer was shaped like the modern agitator machine of today. Although the principle of the water action was correct, the oscillating type machine was apt to "walk" across the

floor. As one of the Home Laundry equipment division employees said, "When the missus washed with that tub she started in the kitchen and by the time she reached the end of the laundry her tub had 'waltzed' right out to the clothes line," which was exaggerating the truth a bit.

Needless to say, the oscillating type machine was short-lived and shortly afterwards Universal's first agitator machine with a Lovell wringer was introduced. Simultaneously, Universal introduced a two-tub machine, one tub for washing the clothes, the other for extracting the water by centrifugal force, rather than by the use of a wringer. Due to the success of the agitator-type machine the company continued to make this model while improving its mechanism, design and operation until recently when it announced its new two-speed model.

Through the twenties and thirties Landers, Frary & Clark added new lines to its small appliances, heating pads, food mixers, fans, electric heaters, ironers, water heaters, constantly improving each item, becoming an increasingly important electrical appliance manufacturer in the nation. It's

number one job is still to make the best quality products money can buy, and today, one hundred and five years since its beginning, the dream of George M. Landers continues to live in ever-increasing prominence.

#### New England — Mecca for Motorists

(Continued from page 7)

'round accommodation facilities have changed the term to "the seasons". In fact many oldtimers claim that New England isn't ripe till after Labor Day. Then later on, when the countryside is snow-covered, there are junkets to the winter sports centers. Springtime streams and lakes beckon the fly and bait caster—which brings us back where we started, the coming summer.

In current advertising some auto manufacturers are even recommending their new products as a panacea for a skidding courtship or doubtful health. Maybe they are, especially if driven through New England. By the way, when do you take delivery?

The advertisement features a large, detailed illustration of a heavy industrial machine, likely a rolling mill or press, used for fabricating steel plates. The machine is dark and complex, with various rollers and structural components. Overlaid on the left side of the image is the text "Steel Plate Fabrication" in a large, bold, sans-serif font. Below this, in a smaller font, is the name "HVERY and JAVL Co." The background of the advertisement is filled with a repeating pattern of the words "Steel Plate Fabrication" and "HVERY and JAVL Co." in a smaller, lighter font, creating a textured effect.



## OBSERVATIONS

By N. W. FORD

Executive Vice-President

**A**LTHOUGH the various labor organizations that urged the President to veto the recent tax bill attempted, by the use of percentages rather than dollars, to make it appear that the taxpayer in the higher income brackets would benefit more than those in the low income brackets from the income tax proposals, actually the direct opposite was true and the percentage of saving that would have accrued to the taxpayer in the low income brackets was far in excess of the benefit that would have been derived by the high income taxpayers. The failure of the Congress to override the President's veto would seem to point to the necessity of greater relief for the high income brackets if venture capital is to be made available for industrial expansion in the ultimate postwar period.

Business holdings of liquid assets which were built up during the war will probably take care of necessary business expansion during the immediate postwar period or for the next three or four years. Beyond that time business will again become dependent upon venture savings which are direct investments in business ventures and which usually involve risk of loss on the part of the saver. Venture savings are derived almost exclusively from incomes exceeding \$10,000 per year. Persons having lower incomes ordinarily invest their money in non-venture savings, such as bank deposits, insurance, government bonds, etc., which are generally considered to involve no risk of loss on the part of the saver.

Unless there are very substantial reductions in the income tax applicable to persons in the higher brackets, it becomes evident that, after a period of four or five years at the most, the source of money that in the past has ordinarily been available for business expansion will dry up and, if this occurs, the possibility of a serious

business depression will become greatly enhanced.

★ ★ ★

**AS WE GO TO PRESS**, there is a great amount of confusion and uncertainty which results from the action taken by the United States Supreme Court in upholding the decision of the Interstate Commerce Commission in Docket No. 28300, which involves the level of the class rates within that portion of the United States east of the Rocky Mountains. The Commission is now at liberty to issue an order

requiring the carriers to place in operation the so-called interim adjustment which provided for an increase of ten per cent in the class rates within Official Territory and a reduction of ten per cent in the class rates within both Southern and Western Territories. Interterritorial rates were to be reduced ten per cent subject to a minimum mileage scale, which had the practical effect of nullifying the reductions.

But since the Commission's order was promulgated and made the subject of a restraining court order, the Commission has found it necessary (Ex Parte 162) to allow the railroads within the south and west to increase their rates by 20 per cent. The northern railroads were permitted a 25 per cent increase of rates and interterritorial rates were advanced 22½ per cent.

Now we come to the \$64 question. Just how will the Commission untangle the mess in which it has become involved as a result of a purely political decision affecting freight rates? There is considerable thought that it will require the carriers to revert to the


(Continued on page 38)

### STUDIES SURVEYS

<b>PLANT</b> COST CONTROL INVENTORY CONTROL TIME-MOTION LAYOUT	<b>SALES</b> COST OF DISTRIBUTION MARKETING	<b>OFFICE</b> PROCEDURE METHODS BUDGETS LAYOUT
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**OMS**



## FEDERAL LEGISLATION

By DANIEL B. BADGER

Attorney

### The Presidential Vetoes

WITH a Congressional majority and national administration on opposite sides of the political fence, it is not in itself extraordinary that the President should veto the two most important pieces of legislation presented to him at one session of Congress. But in a democratic government the presumption of right lies with the Legislature recently elected by the people to enact its collective wishes into law. Furthermore, the President pledged cooperation

with the Republican Party after the last election. In this light, it is fair to subject the Presidential vetoes to a critical examination and to inquire whether they are clearly justified.

On principle it would not be improper for the Executive to reject a tax bill when he could show that it would upset the fiscal balance of the Treasury; for it must be recognized that the administration of the nation's finances is a highly complex operation and the executive branch which man-

ages those finances deserves some voice in the adoption of necessary revenue measures. But is the veto of H. R. 1 based on any plausible fiscal considerations?

The answer to that question is obvious when the Treasurer's own balance sheet is checked. According to the President's own figures, there will be a one and one-quarter billion surplus in the current year. Estimates for 1948 put Federal revenue at from three billion to six billion above the current level of expenditures and these figures have never been refuted by the President or his Secretary of the Treasury. Their arguments against tax reduction are not based on fiscal considerations, but are directed almost entirely to the economic, social and political aspects of the proposition. It is here that the President's justification for his action appears the most weak and unconvincing.

The tax veto message asserts that this is the wrong time for tax reduction because (a) additional funds in the hands of individuals and corporations are not now needed for business expansion and (b) the present high level of employment and income calls for continued high taxes to provide for ample debt retirement. The President overlooks the all-important fact that maintenance of current levels of employment, income and investment depends largely upon the tax policy which is adopted *now*. He ignores the plain fact that funds will not continue to be invested, and employment and production maintained, unless some adequate reward and incentive is offered. The fallacy of the Administration's tax policy is simply that it believes a wartime tax structure can be maintained in peacetime. It should be obvious that the stimulus to business which was produced by artificial conditions of war—the desire to win the struggle and the certainty of demand for industry's products which minimized the risk of loss—must now be replaced by some form of tax relief. The President, however, believes that we should wait until a depression is here before we start to create the conditions under which prosperity can be perpetuated.

The veto message also asserts that H. R. 1 represents the "wrong kind" of a tax measure because it grants greater relief in the upper than in the lower brackets. This is pure political demagoguery. Everyone who understands taxation knows that the high brackets have been progressively taxed

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at such high rates under wartime and postwar schedules that their actual income has fallen to a fraction of their nominal income. Now the President uses this enormously deflated take-home pay as a statistical basis to prove that the relief afforded in the higher brackets is proportionately greater than in the lower. Such an argument scarcely warrants even the merit of sincerity and contributes nothing to the case for the veto.

The veto of the labor bill appears even more indefensible. The relationships of labor and management are not affairs which the government will have to conduct except when strife takes on the proportion of a national emergency. They are affairs which will primarily be the private concern of businessmen and laborer. The President should therefore have respected the wishes of the people expressed through huge majorities in the House and Senate concerning the rules under which these affairs would be governed. Nor can the veto of the Taft-Hartley Bill be justified on the conventional ground that it is hasty and ill-considered legislation. There were over four months of almost continuous hearings in the labor committees of both houses and weeks of debate in Congress during which time the nation had a chance to become fully aware of the nature of the bill.

A reading of the President's lengthy veto message reveals no positive labor policy on his part. It reveals rather a preconceived determination to veto the measure, and an aimless casting about for all the discredited arguments which have been tossed into the controversy since the beginning. For instance, there is constant repetition of the point that the bill would widen the breach between labor and management because of the resentment it would provoke, but if there are ills and abuses which need correcting, how, one may ask, can corrective measures be taken which will not provoke an outcry from those responsible? At the hearings on the bills and in its campaign to defeat them, organized labor has shown that it will accept absolutely no change in the status quo without raising bitter protest. It is indeed idle to contend that a law is bad because it might antagonize those whom it is aimed at.

Other illustrations of the President's overworked efforts to justify the veto are abundant in the message. He says, for instance, that the "featherbedding" restrictions are unsound because they

(Continued on page 39)

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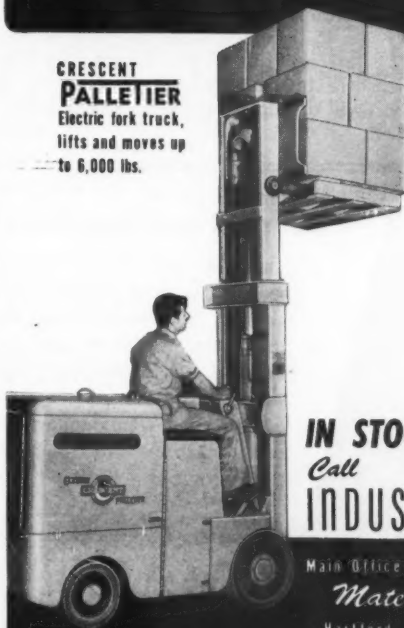
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## EMPLOYMENT NOTES

By JOHN P. AHERN

*Executive Assistant*

**A**N Occupational Health Council was organized at Association headquarters in late June. Mr. G. R. Fugal, manager of personnel of the General Electric Company in Bridgeport was elected chairman. Other members of the committee are as follows: Franklin Farrel, III, Secretary, Farrel-Birmingham Co., Inc., Ansonia; C. F. Yeager, M.D., Remington Arms Co., Inc., Bridgeport; E. E. Gill, Plant Manager, New Departure Div., General Motors Corp., Bristol; R. E. Carroll, Vice Pres., The Arrow-Hart & Hegeman Elec. Co., Hartford; Amor P. Smith, Vice Pres., The Russell Mfg. Co., Middletown; H. W. Schwartz, Vice Pres., Robertson Paper Box Co., Montville; R. A. Jenkins, Manager, Cluett, Peabody & Co., North Grosvendale; Frank H. James, Vice Chairman of Board, Hat Corp. of America, South Norwalk; Alan Curtiss, Vice Pres., Scovill Mfg. Co., Waterbury, and J. Edward Canby, M.D., Medical Director, Niles-Bement-Pond Co., West Hartford.

Associated with the committee in

its work will be Arthur B. Landry, M.D., Hartford; A. S. Gray, M.D., Director of Bureau of Industrial Hygiene, State Dept. of Health, Hartford, and R. F. Buchan, M.D., Clinical Dir., Institute of Occupational Medicine and Hygiene, Yale Univ. School of Medicine, New Haven.

President Edward Ingraham, who called the meeting to order, said in part that, "Good employees are among the most valuable assets of any company and making plans for their physical well-being should be given the highest priority by all industrial management today. It is with this thought in mind that I have sought out and appointed a group of fourteen qualified executives from industry and the medical profession to work out practical programs that can be recommended and readily adapted to the varying conditions of the highly diversified industries of the state.

"Although it is yet too early to outline the full scope of activities that will be embraced by the Council, it will deal in the immediate future with

such subjects as cooperative full-time industrial medicine, to discover how one successful experiment in the state may be adapted to other areas, with pre-placement examinations, preventive medicine and worker attitudes toward plant physicians. Since safe practices by workers and safe working conditions in plants are so important to the maintenance of the highest health standards, it is expected that the Council will deal with accident prevention measures in the near future."

★ ★ ★

**CONSIDERABLE INTEREST** has been shown recently by plants with large, well-equipped hospitals to set up a system of industrial medicine internships with young doctors spending a specified period of actual training in the plant similar to his internship in a regular hospital. The Institute of Occupational Medicine & Hygiene at the Yale University School of Medicine has also been investigating similar procedures to be worked out with the cooperation of manufacturers.

★ ★ ★

**ACCORDING TO THE** National Industrial Conference Board's pre-employment, or pre-placement medical examination, policies vary widely regardless of the size of the company or the type of work to be performed. Although large organizations require complete examinations more often than small units do, there are many large firms which do not have physical standards for applicants, whereas many smaller companies require complete

(Continued on page 38)

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## PURCHASING NOTES

Contributed by the Purchasing Agents Association of  
Connecticut, Inc., affiliated with the National  
Association of Purchasing Agents.

### Synthetic Detergents — What Is Their Position and Future?\*

FROM a small beginning just before the war, synthetic detergents have increased in importance until the consumption is now well over 400 million pounds annually, with plans already in sight for a productive capacity more than twice this amount. The synthetic detergents, limiting the term to the chemicals made from petroleum, gas, and coal hydrocarbons, and not those made from the

natural fatty oils, are now being employed in practically every industry as well as in household cleansers. They have already had the effect of revamping many industrial cleaning operations, and also have had a salutary effect on the soap industry.

The fundamental chemistry of the synthetic detergents had been established for many years. The shortage of fats for the making of soaps during the past five years presented an unusual opportunity for the rapid devel-

opment of the synthetics. The big advance in price of soap fats, after the abandonment of the OPA, gave the new industry still further opportunity to forge ahead. Tallow, one of the important soap-making raw materials, as an example, advanced from 9¢ a pound to 28¢, an increase that was reflected in the price of soap.

The production and sales of soaps declined steadily in 1945 and 1946. The 1946 output of 2,315 million pounds of solid soaps, which represent almost 99% of the value of all soaps, was about 20% less than the 1945 production, and was below the 1935-39 prewar average. Comparison of figures shows the production of soaps declining as the output of synthetic detergents increased, but the comparison is deceptive. The decline in soap production was caused directly by the shortage of soap-making raw materials. The shortage of natural fats is still affecting the soap industry and, since the soap oils and fats compete for uses in foods, paints, and plastics, the soap industry is likely to feel the scarcity and high prices of raw materials for some time to come.

For centuries, the soaps had little competition except from the limited amounts of natural saponin, until sul-

\* Prepared for NAPA by George Stuart Brady.

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phonated oils (Turkey red oil) began to be used in the last century. Turkey red oil, however, is rated as a wetting agent and assistant rather than as a direct detergent. But, the saponins are good detergents, and they continue to be used in considerable amounts for special applications, being limited only by the supply. Greatly increased use of the alkalis, tetrasodium phosphate, the sodium silicates, and other industrial detergents has never lessened the markets for soaps because they have constantly widened the field of detergency.

The position of the synthetics as competitors of the soaps is far more formidable than that of any previous competitor. The alkalis and harsh cleaners had been limited to well defined uses and, furthermore, since these older chemical detergents had many other important uses, their producers generally gave only a minor consideration to this field. Thus, the soap industry, relatively secure over a long period of years, had been able to coast technically. But, the new synthetics have even a broader range of use than the soaps, and this new industry, with its fresh viewpoints and scientific studies of the specified effects of various types of detergents, has rapidly broadened and advanced the whole art of detergency and cleansing.

Soap, though a standard cleanser, had definite limitations. It is unstable in acid solutions, and its chemical changes in many industrial solutions often formed insoluble soaps and sludges that interfered with efficient production. In hard waters, soaps may react with calcium and magnesium to form insoluble compounds. In large-scale industrial cleansing, these properties were often serious disadvantages, and had to be counteracted with chemical assistants that usually made the operations more costly. Thus, the door was open for the new detergents to make rapid headway in the textile, laundry and certain other industries, which had been heavy consumers of soaps.

The first commercial use of the synthetic detergents was in Germany. The early "Igepons" were made with oleic acid as the starting point. They were better than soap for hard water, but were not stable in alkaline solutions, and the ester grouping was broken down by hydrolysis, which was later corrected by use of an amide linkage in the molecule. The first "Gardinals," now made in this coun-

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try under various trade names, are sulphates of long-chain alcohols made by the hydrogenation of fats. They can be made relatively easily from petroleum fractions, which at present provide a lower cost and more available starting point. The Germans also produced fatty acids for making detergents from paraffin which came from the hydrogenation of brown coal. Under present market conditions, the natural fatty acids are considered as providing too expensive and scarce a starting point for synthetics, since the natural fatty acid oils can command higher prices for use in foods and other products.

The synthetic detergents of this type are essentially sulphonated sodium soaps; that is, a fatty acid group connected in the molecule with sodium and the sulphate radical  $\text{SO}_2$ . But, they have a more uniform composition than soap, since they have a single predetermined fatty acid group instead of the varied groupings that come from the use of vegetable or animal fats. Because of the sulphonated linkage, they are more stable and are suitable for a wider range of solutions.

Tremendous technical progress was made in the synthetics during the war period. They are no longer limited to the sulphonated soap types, although they are greatly superior to ordinary soaps for many purposes. The sulfoxidized synthetics, produced by sulphuric acid treatment of the petroleum residues from the manufacture of lubricating oils, are extremely soluble in all types of water; are fluid in solutions far in excess of any possible soap concentrations; are not broken down

in acid or alkaline solutions to form curds like soap, and they have found an expanding field of use in the textile, laundering and dyeing industries.

The possibilities of varying chemical groupings in the synthetics to give specific characteristics are almost unlimited. One of the early German detergents has a CONH group, while the carboxylate types have a  $\text{CO}_2$  group, and are precipitated by metallic salts in the solutions. Some of the cation-active detergents are amine salts, and, in addition to being good cleansers, have strong bactericidal action that makes them valuable for dairy cleansing and for use in washing machines. But, they are strong skin irritants, and their misuse in some household cleansers was largely the cause of some of the early complaints against synthetic detergents. Hexadecylamine acetate, which can be made readily from petroleum, is a detergent of this type. Dimethyl lauryl benzyl ammonium chloride is another detergent that has strong colloidal and sterilization action, and finds specialized use in dental pastes.

One type of detergent, which is a nonionic, high-molecular condensation product of polyethylene glycol, is a good emulsifier and, when used in dye baths, it retards the exhaustion of the direct dyes from the bath by forming unstable aggregates with the dye-stuff. Some detergents also minimize the difference in dye affinity of different fibers in the fabric, making it possible to widen the range of dyeing mixed-yarn fabrics.

There is no longer any universal detergent for all uses, although some

of the detergents, like sodium lauryl sulphate, have even a wider range of efficient use than the soaps. Some, however, that are highly efficient for certain uses, are not good for some other uses. Also, ability to form suds is no longer taken as a mark of good cleansing and, for much industrial cleansing, especially in washing machines, suds are no longer desired.

The synthetics are made at present only in powder and slurry forms, but plans are under way for their production in cake forms as direct competitors of the standard forms of soaps. However, there are some qualities to bar soaps that will undoubtedly continue to be desired by consumers, such as the content of glycerin and some other ingredients that give a desired feel or benefit to the skin, makers of the synthetics have been recommending formulations for new types of bar soaps containing mixtures of the synthetics with fatty-acid soaps, that give the desirable characteristics of ordinary soap with greatly improved detergency.

Besides their formulation with ordinary soaps, the synthetics have been prepared in foamless shampoos with emollients such as lanolin, and with creaming agents. Formulations are also made with the alkalis, the phosphates, and the silicates for household and laundry cleansers and paint cleansers. The addition of the synthetics to dry-cleaning solvents has also greatly improved this field.

Considering the various types of detergents, including such items as the 50 million pounds of sodium metasilicate employed annually in de-

*(Continued on page 38)*

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## ACCOUNTING HINTS

Contributed by the Hartford Chapter National Association of Cost Accountants to stimulate the use of better accounting techniques in industry.

**T**HE Connecticut Sales and Use Tax Act which became effective July 1, 1947, is in the class commonly known as "consumers sales taxes" since the tax is based on the consideration for each sale and is to be passed on to the purchaser who buys the article for use and not for resale. It is a single turnover tax, i. e., each article is taxed only once and at the time of sale to the consumer. The use or compensating tax supplements the sales tax and is levied on the storage, use, or other consumption of tangible personal property other than property upon which the sales tax has been paid. The law presumes that such

property sold for delivery in Connecticut is subject to the tax. The burden of proving the contrary is upon the seller unless he receives from the purchaser a certificate to the effect that the property is purchased for resale.

By now, most manufacturers will have obtained a numbered permit because, although they may not be a "seller" as defined in the law, they will undoubtedly be subject to the use tax and should have an account number under which their payments can be recorded. At the time this article was written only the text of the law was available, the regulations not having been printed. Some of the follow-

ing statements are based on regulations and rulings under the California law which is almost identical with our new Connecticut law.

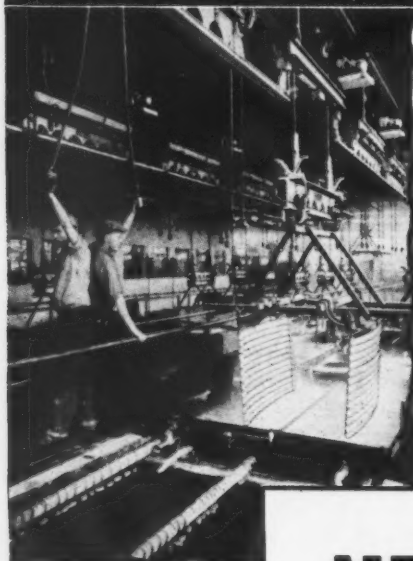
With respect to the sales tax, Connecticut manufacturers will be taxable only on sales to retail customers in Connecticut, sales outside of the state not being taxable even when billed f.o.b., point of origin in Connecticut. The amount taxed, generally, is the sales price less cash discounts, charges for labor or services in installing and transportation charges separately stated. Since "gross receipts" include both money received and credits allowed by the seller to the purchaser, it appears that articles sold under conditional sales contracts or installment plans are taxable upon the entire sales price at the time the contract is entered into, regardless of the time when title passes. It has also been held in California that equipment sold under rental-purchase contracts is subject to tax upon delivery of the equipment.

In most cases manufacturers' retail sales will consist chiefly of repair parts and reconditioning jobs. The tax applies to the sale price of the parts and materials furnished so that labor charges should be billed as a separate item. If the labor is not segregated, the entire charge to the customer is presumed to be the sale price of tangible personal property.

To manufacturers, the tax sustained by them as consumers or "use" tax is relatively more important than the "sales" tax. The general rule is that purchases of raw material, component parts, heat treating, plating and other manufacturing services to be incorporated into a finished product destined for ultimate sale to the consumer, are not taxed. On the other hand, purchases of machinery, tools, fuel, lubricants and other manufacturing supplies, which are used or consumed in the process of manufacture, are taxed. Chemicals used in manufacturing process are taxed to the manufacturer unless it can be proved that they become a part of the finished product, usually a difficult undertaking. On the other hand, there would seem to be no question that anodes used in plating become a physical part of the finished product and are therefore purchased for resale.

Purchases of non-returnable containers and other packaging materials which become a part of the finished package sold, are not taxable. In the case of returnable containers, the manufacturer is taxable as the con-

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sumer. When returnable containers are billed to the retail customer, they are specifically excluded from the taxable sale.

**T**HE following lists of precepts were published recently in the "N.A.C.A. Albany Chapter" News Letter, and in the "Supervisors' Letter," a New York service publication. While not in the nature of "Accounting Hints," and written in humorous manner, they have nevertheless a basis in sound psychology, and could well be heeded by many of us who unconsciously perhaps, are guilty of the faults they emphasize:

### How to Torture The "Boss"

1. Disregard his instructions. . . .
2. Be out of the department when he comes through. . . .
3. Ignore his requests. . . .
4. Say "I forgot" or "I didn't think of it" regularly. . . .
5. Waste his time with suggestions you haven't thought through yourself. . . .
6. Never have your facts straight. . . .
7. Always have an alibi ready when something goes wrong. . . .
8. Tell him nothing—let him find it out himself. . . .
9. Make decisions you have no authority to make. . . .
10. Don't give him a direct answer to his questions—change the subject. . . .
11. Make the same mistake two or three times. . . .
12. Pay no attention to how your department looks. . . .
13. Always be late for a meeting. . . .
14. Pretend you don't understand him while you make up a good story. . . .
15. Interpret company policies to suit yourself. . . .
16. Give him opinions, even though facts may be available. . . .
17. Appear surprised when he calls attention to something you ought to have known about. . . .
18. Always say "I think so"—never be sure of yourself. . . .
19. Never give him the complete story on a problem. . . .

20. Break the shop rules you are supposed to enforce. . . .
21. Make promises to him—even though you can't keep them. . . .
22. Repeat out in the plant what you have heard in his office. . . .
23. Carry on a private conversation with your neighbor during a meeting. . . .
24. Don't let him finish what he is saying—always interrupt him to defend yourself. . . .

### How to be an Unsuccessful Executive

#### Ten Sure Ways to Antagonize Your Associates and Lose the Support of Your Subordinates

1. Always be possessive—"I" every action, "My" every employee. It gives everyone a feeling of personal worth.
2. Consistently violate, personally, all the established rules. Prove

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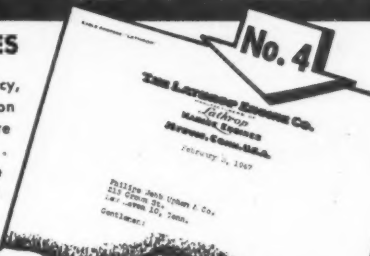
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conclusively that such trivia are not for you.

3. Give ambiguous instructions. Then if an employee errs, you can always blame it on his simple-mindedness.
4. Throw out as many sarcastic rejoinders as possible. It is evidence of your mental alertness.
5. Never express an opinion if you can avoid it. Someone might quote you.
6. Never praise good work. The employee might request a raise.
7. Don't ever be receptive to employee's ideas. Who is running this business, anyway?
8. Never make it quite clear who is responsible to whom. You will have a more "elastic" organization.
9. Be cold to all complaints. If they don't like the way you treat them, they can always work for someone else, can't they?
10. Don't encourage employee's educational endeavors, either within the organization or without. Someone might steal your job.

**And don't smile, friend, until you do some personal interrogation!**



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At the annual meeting the following officers and directors were elected for the year 1947-1948:

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Vice President	Carl S. Baumes	R. Wallace & Sons Manufacturing Company
Vice President	Harris W. Tucker	Comptometer Company
Secretary	Shirley H. Kimmens	Billings & Spencer Co.
Treasurer	Richard T. Horner	Pratt & Whitney Aircraft
Directors:		
Attendance	Louis Graham	Fuller Brush Company
Publicity	Charles Margeson	Henry & Wright Mfg. Co.
Employment	John A. Rainford	Veeder-Roor, Inc.
Program	Robert L. Tetto	E. Ingraham Co.
Chapter News	James P. Gantley	Fenn Manufacturing Co.
Publications	Elmer F. Dow	Colt's Manufacturing Co.
Special Activities	William R. Reader	Knust, Everett & Cambria
Membership	Roy F. Moakler	Plainville Casting Co.
Meetings	Robert L. Cunningham	Wiremold Company

### Purchasing Notes

(Continued from page 35)

tergents, the annual consumption of all detergents in the United States is now about 5 billion pounds, about half of which is soap. The soap industry, although worried at first, is not fighting detergents as a competitor, but has accepted the possibility of formulations that give better soaps.

Actually, time will probably show that the new detergents have been a boon to the soap industry, by providing new materials at a time when the industry may be facing a long period of shortages of natural fats and oils, which would have continued to cut soap production. The synthetic detergents are here to stay. Their specialized use can cut costs in industrial cleansing, and they can provide a means of reducing the costs of soaps as well as increasing the markets.

within the north over the rates in effect in May, 1945, with a corresponding 10 per cent increase within the south and west or a spread of 25 per cent, whereas the Commission originally authorized only a 20 per cent spread.

For the immediate future, the New England Governors' Freight Rate Committee is planning to (1) petition the Interstate Commerce Commission for reconsideration of its decision in the light of changed conditions and new developments and (2) in the event that the Commission allows the increased rates to become operative, it will be the purpose of the New England Governors Committee to petition the Public Service Commissions of the various New England States to suspend the rates insofar as they have intrastate application on the ground that lower intrastate rates within New England could not possibly place a burden upon or retard the industrial advancement of the south.

### Observations

(Continued from page 29)

rates in effect at the time of its original order in Docket 28300 (May 1945) and impose the authorized increases and reductions of rates on those in effect at that time and allow the Ex Parte 162 increases to be superimposed upon such rates. The total result of this procedure would be to allow a 35 per cent increase of class rates

### Employment Notes

(Continued from page 32)

examinations. In some companies the examination varies in severity according to the type of work an applicant would be expected to do, as set forth in the job specification on the requisition form, or as known to the medical division through its intimate knowledge of the company's operations.

Because of the above, the Associa-

tion's Occupational Health Council believed that the basic instructions and contents of the actual medical questionnaire would contain valuable information for companies to study on an exchange basis.

★ ★ ★

**ACCORDING TO THE** magazine, *Occupational Hazards*, three main objectives should be uppermost in first aid routines set down for minor burns. First, the skin should be preserved intact whenever and wherever possible, second, infection of the burn should be avoided and third, the pain should be relieved.

It is recommended to apply a liberal amount of a saturated aqueous solution of picric acid to tan the skin sufficiently so it does not break, especially if light dry sterile dressings are used temporarily for portions of the body exposed to friction or abrasion.

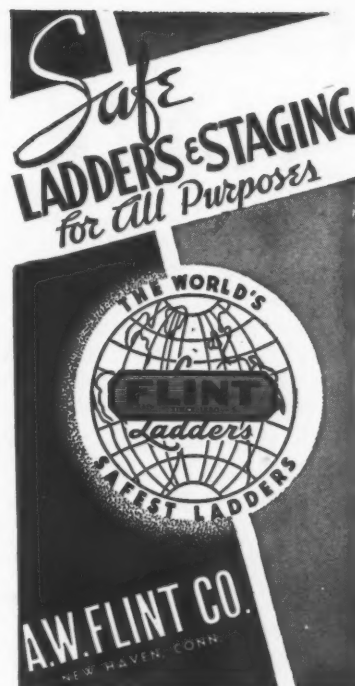
Picric acid is advocated because it is a mild antiseptic and anesthetic. It both sterilizes and reduces pain in the inflamed area. Pain in a minor burn is scarcely noticeable within thirty minutes following the application of picric acid. If the skin remains unbroken, chances of bacterial entry are negligible. Ointments have a tendency to soften the skin, making breaks more probable whereas use of the liquid solution eliminates this tendency.

## Federal Legislation

(Continued from page 31)

might prohibit employers and employees from agreeing on safety provisions and rest period rules! He suggests that "the mere refusal by a single individual to sign the required affidavit (that he is not a Communist) would prevent an entire national labor union from being certified," and that "such a union would have to win all of its objectives by strike, rather than by orderly procedure under the law." It does not seem to occur to the President that the remedy here is not a strike but a replacement of the Communist officer, which is just what the law intends.

The labor bill veto might be forgotten after final passage by Congress if it were not for the fact that it has caused deep and lasting damage. The ultimate success of the law depends upon its acceptance by all concerned. The labor leaders have done their best to arouse antagonism of the labor groups by false denunciation of the law. The President, in vetoing it, has done much to convince the laborer that what their leaders say is true.



Photographs in this issue, requiring credit, were gathered from the following sources: Cover, Josef Scaylea, Glastonbury; pages 6-7, The New England Council; page 13, Seaf Photo Service, Stamford.



# HATE THE BOSS!

IT USED TO BE that Americans admired the man of ability, the captain of industry, the go-getter who built great businesses, created means of communications, opened mines and established the merchandising marts that made available the highest standard of living for all men—in history.

Then came along "the professors" and their satellites who made themselves big by tearing down the reputations of those who created and built and produced.

They "debunked" ability.

They knocked down competence.

They praised mediocrity.

They tore down genius.

They wanted to bring all men down to their level.

They had lots of fun doing it, but it served the country badly. It played into the hands of those who would ruin America.

It led to the current theme song of un-Americanism, to the slogan, "*Hate the boss!*"

It is American to believe, "*Let the best man win.*"

It is American to believe that in a competitive world the race will be won by the most able.

It is American to congratulate the winner, to pin on him the medal of public approval.

It is American to applaud success.

It is un-American to give vent to envy and jealousy.

It is un-American to level downward.

It is American to aim high—to hitch your wagon to a star.

This country was built by the minds and hands of daring men who stepped out ahead of the crowd.

Any man could have stepped ahead.

The opportunity was here and is here.

The boss of today is the workman of yesterday.

The boss' father was probably somebody's employee.

This is that kind of country.

Fifty years ago, the richest folks in the country were the Vanderbilts, the Astors and the Goulds.

Today, they hardly play a part in the industrial life of this country. New names, new faces, new bosses have arisen.

They were, most of them, men who stepped ahead of the crowd and accepted leadership. They had the courage to aim high and do big.

Such men as Ben Fairless, Tom Girdler, E. T. Weir, Charles Hook—to pick the leadership in one industry, steel—were not so many years ago workmen, employees, in the field which they now lead.

That is true in every American activity.

Top jobs are not hereditary.

In our competitive society, the man who knows how goes the furthest and reaps the top rewards.

There are exceptions, of course. But those exceptions are notable because they prove that some men can overcome the handicap of inherited wealth. Some men rise to the top in spite of the ballast that keeps them down.

Hate the boss? That is the slogan of Communism!

Emerson once said: "*An institution is the lengthened shadow of one man.*"

He was right.

It is not stone and mortar that make a business; it is the mind and courage and industry of a strong-hearted individual.

The boss makes a business hum. He builds jobs—he makes jobs.

He should be respected for his achievements.

(from Seattle, Wash., Post-Intelligencer)

# IT'S MADE IN CONNECTICUT

**EDITOR'S NOTE:** This department, giving a partial list of peace-time products manufactured in Connecticut by company, seeks to facilitate contacts between prospective purchasers in domestic or foreign markets and producers. It includes only those listings ordered by Connecticut producers. Interested buyers may secure further information by writing this department.

(Advertisement)

<b>Accounting Forms</b>		<b>Automobile Accessories</b>		<b>Blades</b>	
Baker Goodyear Co The	New Haven	Kilborn-Sauer Company (lights and other accessories)	Fairfield	Capewell Manufacturing Company Metal Saw Division (hack saw and band saw)	Hartford
<b>Accounting Machines</b>		Raybestos Div of Raybestos-Manhattan Inc The (brake lining, rivet brass, clutch facings, packing)		<b>Bleaching, Dyeing, Printing &amp; Finishing</b>	
Underwood Corporation	Bridgeport			Glasko Finishing Co The	Glasko
<b>Adding Machines</b>				United States Finishing Company The (textile fabrics)	Norwich
Underwood Corporation	Bridgeport	<b>Automotive Friction Fabrics</b>		<b>Blocks</b>	
H C Cook Co The 32 Beaver St	Ansonia	Russell Mfg Co The	Middletown	Howard Company (cupola fire clay)	New Haven
Waterbury Companies Inc	Waterbury	<b>Automotive Parts</b>		<b>Blower Fans</b>	
<b>Aero Webbing Products</b>		Eis Manufacturing Co (Hydraulic and Mechanical)	Middletown	Colonial Blower Company	Hartford
Russell Mfg Co	Middletown	<b>Automotive &amp; Service Station Equipment</b>		Connecticut Blower Company	Hartford
<b>Air Compressors</b>		Raybestos Div of Raybestos-Manhattan Inc The (brake service machinery)		Spencer Turbine Co The	Hartford
Spencer Turbine Co The	Hartford	Scovill Manufacturing Company (Canned Oil Dispensers)		<b>Blower Systems</b>	
<b>Air Conditioning</b>				Colonial Blower Company	Hartford
Home Heating Service Inc (forced air heating units, oil fired)	South Norwalk	<b>Automotive Tools</b>		Connecticut Blower Company	Hartford
<b>Aircraft</b>		Eis Manufacturing Company		L R Mfg Div of The Ripley Co	Torrington
Chance Vought Aircraft Division United Aircraft Corporation (airplanes)	Stratford	<b>Bakelite Moldings</b>		<b>Blueprints and Photostats</b>	
Sikorsky Aircraft Division United Aircraft Corporation (helicopters)	Bridgeport	Waterbury Companies Inc	Waterbury	Joseph Merritt & Co	Hartford
<b>Aircraft Accessories</b>		Watertown Mfg Co The	Watertown	<b>Boilers</b>	
Chandler Evans Corp (aircraft carburetors, fuel pumps, water pumps & Protek plugs)	West Hartford	<b>Bakery Ovens</b>		Bigelow Co The	New Haven
Warren McArthur Corp (Airplane Seatings)	Bantam	American Machine & Foundry Co	New Haven	Petroleum Heat & Power Co (domestic only)	Stamford
<b>Aircraft Electrical Testing Equipment</b>		<b>Balls</b>		<b>Bolts &amp; Nuts</b>	
United Advertising Corp, Electrical Division	New Haven	Abbott Ball Co The (steel bearing and burnishing)	Hartford	Blake & Johnson Co The (nuts, machine screws, bolts, stove)	Waterville
<b>Aircraft—Repair &amp; Overhaul</b>		Hartford Steel Ball Co The (steel bearing and burnishing, brass, bronze, monel, stainless aluminum)	Hartford	Clark Brothers Bolt Co	Milldale
Airport Department Pratt & Whitney Aircraft Division	Rentschler Field East Hartford	<b>Banks</b>		O K Tool Co Inc The (T-Slot)	33 Hull St Shelton
United Airports Div United Aircraft Corp	Rentschler Field East Hartford	Hall Mfg Co (dime and combination)	Ansonia	<b>Bonderizing</b>	
<b>Aircraft Tubes</b>		<b>Barrels</b>		Claireglow Mfg Company	Portland
American Tube Bending Co Inc	New Haven	Abbott Ball Co The (burnishing and tumbling)	Hartford	Leeds Electric and Mfg Co The	Hartford
<b>Air Ducts</b>		Hartford Steel Ball Co The (tumbling)	Hartford	<b>Bouillon Cubes</b>	
Wiremold Co The (Retractable)	Hartford	<b>Bathroom Accessories</b>		Maggi Co Inc (Maggi's)	New Milford
<b>Airplanes</b>		Autoyre Company The	Oakville	<b>Box Board</b>	
Chance-Vought Aircraft Div United Aircraft Corp	Stratford	Charles Parker Co The	Meriden	Lydall & Foulds Paper Co The	Manchester
<b>Aluminum Castings</b>		Dextone Company	New Haven	National Folding Box Co	New Haven
Eastern Malleable Iron Company The	Naugatuck	<b>Bearings</b>		Robertson Paper Box Co	Montville
Newton-New Haven Co 688 Third Avenue	West Haven	Fafnir Bearing Co (ball)	New Britain	Robert Gair Co	Portland
<b>Aluminum Forgings</b>		New Departure Div of General Motors (ball)	Bristol	<b>Boxes</b>	
Scovill Manufacturing Company	Waterbury 91	Norma-Hoffmann Bearings Corp (ball and roller)	Stamford	Claireglow Mfg Company (metal)	Portland
<b>Aluminum Goods</b>		<b>Bellows</b>		Folding Cartons Incorporated (paper, folding)	Manchester
Waterbury Companies Inc	Waterbury	Bridgeport Thermostat Company Inc (metallic)	Bridgeport	Merriam Mfg Co (steel cash, bond, security, fitted tool and tackle boxes)	Durham
<b>Aluminum Ingots</b>		Bridgeport Thermostat Company Inc	Bridgeport	Robert Gair Co (corrugated and solid fibre shipping containers)	Portland
Lapides Metals Corp	New Haven	<b>Bellows Assemblies</b>		<b>Boxes &amp; Crates</b>	
<b>Aluminum Laths</b>		Bridgeport Thermostat Company Inc	Bridgeport	City Lumber Co of Bridgeport Inc The	Bridgeport
Shoe Hardware Div U S Rubber Company	Waterbury	<b>Bellows Shaft Seal Assemblies</b>		<b>Boxes—Paper—Folding</b>	
<b>Aluminum—Sheets &amp; Coils</b>		Bridgeport Thermostat Company Inc	Bridgeport	Atlantic Carton Corp	Norwich
United Smelting & Aluminum Co Inc	New Haven	<b>Bells</b>		Bridgeport Paper Box Co	Bridgeport
<b>Ammunition</b>		Bevin Brothers Mfg Co	East Hampton	Carpenter-Hayes Paper Box Co Inc The	East Hampton
Remington Arms Co Inc	Bridgeport	Gong Bell Co The	East Hampton	M S Dowd Carton Co	Hartford
Winchester Repeating Arms Company Division	New Haven	Gaynor Electric Company Inc (and buzzers)	Bridgeport	National Folding Box Co (paper folding)	New Haven
Olin Industries Inc	New Haven	N N Hill Brass Co The	East Hampton	New Haven Pulp & Board Co The	New Haven
<b>Anodizing</b>		<b>Belt Fasteners</b>		Robertson Paper Box Co	Montville
Conn Metal Finishing Co	Hamden	Saling Manufacturing Company (patented self-aligning)	Unionville	Robert Gair Co	Portland
<b>Apparel Fabrics—Woolen &amp; Worsted</b>		<b>Belting</b>		S Curtis & Son Inc	Sandy Hook
Broad Brook Company	Broad Brook	Hartford Belting Co	Hartford	Warner Brothers Company The	Bridgeport
<b>Artificial Leather</b>		Russell Mfg Co The	Middletown	<b>Boxes—Paper—Setup</b>	
Permatex Fabrics Corp The	Jewett City	Thames Belting Co The	Norwich	Bridgeport Paper Box Co	Bridgeport
Zapon Div Atlas Powder Co	Stamford	<b>Benches</b>		Heminway Corporation The	Waterbury
<b>Asbestos</b>		Charles Parker Co The (piano)	Meriden	<b>Brake Cables</b>	
Auburn Manufacturing Company The (gaskets, packings, wicks)	Middletown	<b>Bends—Pipe or Tube</b>		Eis Manufacturing Co	Middletown
Raybestos Div of Raybestos-Manhattan Inc The (brake linings, clutch facings, sheet packing and wick)	Bridgeport	National Pipe Bending Co The	160 River St New Haven	<b>Brake Linings</b>	
Rockbestos Products Corp (insulated wire, cable and cords)	New Haven	<b>Bent Tubing</b>		Colt's Manufacturing Company	Hartford
<b>Asbestos &amp; Rubber Packing</b>		American Tube Bending Co Inc	New Haven	Raybestos Div of Raybestos-Manhattan Inc The (automotive and industrial)	Bridgeport
Colt's Manufacturing Company	Hartford	<b>Bicycle Coaster Brakes</b>		Russell Mfg Co The	Middletown
<b>Assemblies—Small</b>		New Departure Div General Motors Corp	Bristol	<b>Brake Service Parts</b>	
Greist Manufacturing Co The	New Haven	<b>Bicycle Sundries</b>		Eis Manufacturing Co	Middletown
Han-Dee Spring and Manufacturing Co The (Small)	Hartford	New Departure Div General Motors Corp	Bristol	<b>Brass and Bronze</b>	
Wallace Barnes Co The Div Associated Spring Corp	Bristol	<b>Binders Board</b>		American Brass Co The (sheet, wire, rods, tubes)	Waterbury
<b>Auto Cable Housing</b>		Colonial Board Company	Manchester	Bristol Brass Corp The (sheet, wire, rods)	Bristol
Wiremold Company The	Hartford	<b>Biological Products</b>		Chase Brass & Copper Co	Waterbury
<b>Automatic Control Instruments</b>		Ernst Bischoff Company Inc	Ivoryton	Miller Company The (phosphor bronze and brass in sheets, strips, rolls)	Meriden
Bristol Co The (temperature, pressure, flow, humidity, time)	Waterbury	<b>Blackening Salts for Metals</b>		Scovill Manufacturing Company	Waterbury 91
		Mitchell-Bradford Chemical Co	Bridgeport	Thinsheet Metals Co The (sheets and rolls)	Waterbury
				<b>Brass &amp; Bronze Ingot Metal</b>	
				Whipple and Choate Company The	Bridgeport
				(Advt.)	

# I T ' S M A D E I N C O N N E C T I C U T

**Brass Goods**  
Rostand Mfg Co The (Ecclesiastical Brass Wares) Milford  
Scovill Manufacturing Company (To Order) Waterbury 91  
Waterbury Companies Inc (to order) (small sheet metal parts) Waterbury  
Winchester Repeating Arms Company Division Olin Industries Inc New Haven

**Brass Mill Products**  
Bridgeport Brass Co Bridgeport  
Chase Brass & Copper Co Waterbury  
Scovill Manufacturing Company Waterbury 91  
**Brass Stencils—Interchangeable**  
Fletcher Terry Co The Box 415, Forestville

**Brass Wall Plates**  
Gaynor Electric Company Inc Bridgeport  
**Brick—Building**  
Donnelly Brick Co The New Britain  
**Bricks—Fire**  
Howard Company New Haven

**Broaching**  
American Standard Co Plantsville  
Hartford Special Machinery Co The Hartford  
**Brooms—Brushes**  
Fuller Brush Co The Hartford

**Buckles**  
R Schwanda & Sons Staffordville  
G E Prentice Mfg Co The Kensington  
Hatheway Mfg Co The (Dee Rings) Bridgeport  
Hawie Mfg Co The Bridgeport  
John M Russell Mfg Co Inc Naugatuck  
Patent Button Co The Waterbury  
Shoe Hardware Div U S Rubber Company (footwear, clothing and strap) Waterbury  
Waterbury Companies Inc Waterbury

**Buffing & Polishing Compositions**  
Apothecaries Hall Co Waterbury  
Lea Mfg Co Waterbury

**Buffing Wheels**  
Williamsville Buff Mfg Co The Danielson  
**Buttons**

B Schwanda & Sons Staffordville  
Colt's Manufacturing Company Hartford  
L C White Company The Waterbury  
Frank Parizek Manufacturing Co The West Willington  
Patent Button Co The Waterbury  
Scovill Manufacturing Company (Uniform and Tack Fasteners) Waterbury 91  
Waterbury Companies Inc Waterbury

**Cabinets**  
Charles Parker Co The (medicine) Meriden  
**Cabinet Work**

Hartford Builders Finish Co Hartford  
**Cages**

Andrew B Hendryx Co The (bird and animal) New Haven  
**Cams**

Hartford Special Machinery Co The Hartford  
Rowbottom Machine Company Inc Waterbury  
**Canvas Products**

F B Skiff Inc Hartford  
**Capacitors**

Electro Motive Mfg Co Inc The (mica & trimmer) Willimantic  
**Card Clothing**

Standard Card Clothing Co The (for textile mills) Stafford Springs  
**Carpets and Rugs**

Bigelow-Sanford Carpet Co Thompsonville  
**Carpet Lining**

Palmer Brothers Co Fitchville  
**Casket Trimmings**

Bridgeport Casket Hardware Co The Bridgeport  
**Casters**

Bassick Company The (Industrial and General) Bridgeport  
**Casters—Industrial**

George P Clark Co Windsor Locks  
**Castings**

Bradley & Hubbard Mfg Co The (grey iron, brass, bronze, aluminum) Meriden  
Charles Parker Co The (gray iron) Meriden  
Eastern Malleable Iron Company The (malleable iron, Z metal and alloy) Naugatuck  
Gillette-Vibber The (grey iron, brass, bronze, aluminum, also Bronze Bushing Stock) New London

John M Russell Mfg Co Inc (brass, bronze and aluminum) Naugatuck  
Malleable Iron Fittings Co (malleable iron and steel) Branford  
McLagon Foundry Co (gray iron) New Haven  
Newton-New Haven Co (zinc and aluminum) 688 Third Ave West Haven  
Philbrick-Rooth & Spencer Inc (gray iron) Hartford

Scovill Manufacturing Company (Brass & Bronze) Waterbury 91  
Sessions Foundry Co The (gray iron) Bristol  
Union Mfg Co (gray iron) New Britain  
Waterbury Foundry Company The (highway & sash weights) Waterbury  
Wilcox Crittenden & Co Inc (gray iron and brass) Middletown

**Castings—Permanent Mould**  
Bradley & Hubbard Mfg Co The (zinc and aluminum) Meriden

**Centrifugal Blower Wheels**  
Torrington Manufacturing Co The Torrington

**Chain**  
John M Russell Mfg Co Inc Naugatuck  
**Chain—Welded and Weldless**

Bridgeport Chain & Mfg Co Bridgeport  
**Chain—Bead**

Bead Chain Mfg Co The Bridgeport  
**Chartered Coach Service**  
Connecticut Company The (excursions a specialty) New Haven

**Chemicals**  
American Cynamid & Chemical Corp Waterbury  
Apothecaries Hall Co Waterbury

Edcan Laboratories South Norwalk  
Macalaster Bicknell Company New Haven  
MacDermid Incorporated Waterbury

John Magee & Co Incorporated Saybrook  
**Chromium Plating**  
Chromium Corp of America Waterbury  
Chromium Process Company The Shelton

**Chucks**  
Cushman Chuck Co The Hartford  
**Chucks & Face Plate Jaws**

Union Mfg Co New Britain  
**Clay**

Howard Company (Fire Howard "B" and High Temperature Dry) New Haven

**Cleansing Compounds**  
MacDermid Incorporated Waterbury

**Clocks**  
Seth Thomas Clocks Thomaston  
United States Time Corporation The Waterbury

**Clocks—Alarm**  
Lux Clock Mfg Co The Waterbury  
New Haven Clock and Watch Co The (spring & electric) The (spring & electric) New Haven

William L Gilbert Clock Corporation The Winsted  
**Clocks—Automatic Cooking**

Lux Clock Mfg Co The Waterbury  
**Clock Mechanisms**

Lux Clock Mfg Co The Waterbury  
**Clutch Facings**

Russell Mfg Co The Middletown  
**Clutch—Friction**

Raybestos Div of Raybestos-Manhattan Inc The (clutch facings—molded, woven, fabric, metallic) Bridgeport

**Coils—Pipe or Tube**  
National Pipe Bending Co The 160 River St New Haven

**Coinmaster Products**  
Hall Mfg Co Ansonia

Palmer Brothers Co Fitchville  
**Commercial Heat Treating**

A F Holden Company The 52 Richard St West Haven  
**Communication Equipment**

Airadio Incorporated (aircraft, marine, intra-facility) Stamford  
**Compressors**

Norwalk Company Inc (high pressure air and gas) South Norwalk  
**Concrete Products**

Plasticrete Corp Hamden  
**Condensers**

Airadio Incorporated (variable) Stamford  
**Cones**

Sonoco Products Co (Climax-Lowell Div) Mystic  
**Consulting Engineers**

Stanley P Rockwell Co Inc The (Consulting) 296 Homestead Ave Hartford  
**Contract Machining**

Malleable Iron Fittings Company Branford  
**Contract Manufacturers**

Greist Mfg Co The (metal parts and assemblies) 503 Blake St New Haven  
Merriam Mfg Co (production runs—metal boxes and containers to specifications) Durham  
Scovill Manufacturing Company (Metal Parts and Assemblies) Waterbury 91  
Waterbury Companies Inc Waterbury

**Controllers**  
Manning Maxwell & Moore Inc Bridgeport  
**Conveyor Systems**

Leeds Electric and Mfg Co The Hartford  
**Copper**

American Brass Co The (sheet, wire, rods tubes) Waterbury  
Bristol Brass Corp The (sheet) Bristol  
Chase Brass & Copper Co (sheet, rod, wire, tube) Waterbury  
Thinsheet Metals Co The (sheets and rolls) Waterbury

**Copper Sheets**  
New Haven Copper Co The Seymour

**Copper Shingles**  
New Haven Copper Co The Seymour

**Copper Water Tube**  
Bridgeport Brass Co Bridgeport

**Cork Cots**  
Sonoco Products Co (Climax-Lowell Div) Mystic

**Corrugated Box Manufacturers**  
Danbury Square Box Co The Danbury

**Corrugated Shipping Cases**  
Connecticut Corrugated Box Div Robert Gair Co Inc Portland  
D L & D Container Corp 87 Shelton Ave New Haven

**Cosmetic Containers**  
Eyelet Specialty Co The Waterbury

**Cosmetics**  
J B Williams Co The Glastonbury  
Northam Warren Corporation Stamford

**Cotton Batting & Jute Batting**  
Palmer Brothers Co Fitchville

**Cotton Yarn**  
Floyd Cranska Co The Moosup  
**Counting Devices**

Veeder-Root Inc Hartford  
**Cut Stone**

Dextone Co The New Haven  
**Cutters**

American Standard Co (special) Plantsville  
Barnes Tool Company The (pipe cutters, hand) New Haven

O K Tool Co Inc The (inserted tooth milling) 33 Hull St Shelton  
Standard Machinery Co The (rotary board, single and duplex) Mystic

**Delayed Action Mechanism**  
M H Rhodes Inc Hartford  
R W Cramer Company Inc The Centerbrook

**Dental Gold Alloys**  
J M Ney Company The Hartford

**Diamonds—Industrial**  
Diamond Tool and Die Works Hartford

**Dictating Machines**  
Dictaphone Corporation Bridgeport  
Gray Manufacturing Company The Hartford  
Soundcriber Corporation The New Haven

**Die & Tool Makers**  
Parsons Tool Inc New Britain

**Die Castings**  
Newton-New Haven Co Inc 688 Third Ave West Haven

**Die Casting Dies**  
ABA Tool & Engineering Co Manchester  
Weimann Bros Mfg Co The Derby

**Die Castings (Aluminum & Zinc)**  
Corbin Cabinet Lock Div American Hardware Corp New Britain

**Die-Heads—Self Opening**  
Eastern Machine Screw Corp The Truman & Barclay Sts New Haven  
Geometric Tool Co The New Haven

**Dies**  
American Standard Co Plantsville  
Hoggson & Pettis Mfg Co The 141 Brewery St New Haven

**Dish Washing Machines**  
Parker Stamp Works Inc The (for plastics and die castings) Hartford

**Disks Harrows**  
Colt's Manufacturing Company Hartford

Orkil Inc—Cutaway Harrow Division Higganum

**Door Closers**  
P & F Corbin Division The American Hardware Corp New Britain

**Drafting Accessories**  
Yale & Towne Manufacturing Company The Stamford

**Dowel Pins**  
Allen Manufacturing Co The Hartford

**Draperies**  
Joseph Merritt & Co Hartford

**Drilling Machines**  
Palmer Brothers Co Fitchville

**Drop Forgings**  
Henry & Wright Manufacturing Company The (sensitive) Hartford

**Druggists' Rubber Sundries**  
Atwater Mfg Co Plantsville  
Blakeslee Forging Co The Plantsville  
Bridgeport Hdwe Mfg Corp The Bridgeport

Capewell Mfg Company Hartford  
Wilcox Crittenden & Co Inc Middletown

**Elastic Webbing**  
Goodyear Rubber Sundries Inc (Guardian "Plasti-Clear," baby pants, crib sheets & bibs, household aprons, raincoats, scarves & hoods, shower curtains, etc.) New Haven  
Seamless Rubber Company The New Haven

**Dust Collecting Systems**  
Connecticut Blower Company Hartford

**Edged Tools**  
Collins Co The (axes and other edged tools) Collinsville

**Elastic Webbing**  
Russell Mfg Co The Middletown (Advt.)

# IT'S MADE IN CONNECTICUT

<b>Electric Appliances</b> Silex Co The 80 Pliny St Hartford	<b>Fasteners—Slide &amp; Snap</b> G E Prentice Mfg Co The Kensington Scovill Manufacturing Company (Snap) Waterbury 91	<b>Gears and Gear Cutting</b> Hartford Special Machinery Co The Hartford
<b>Electric Cables</b> Rockbestos Products Corp (asbestos insulated) New Haven	<b>Felt</b> Auburn Manufacturing Company The (mechanical, cut parts) Middletown	<b>General Plating</b> Chromium Process Co The (copper, nickel, chromium and cadmium plating) Derby
<b>Electric Circuit Breakers</b> Trumbull Electric Mfg Co The Plainville	<b>Felt—All Purpose</b> American Felt Co (Mills & Cutting Plant) Glenville	<b>Glass and China</b> Rocknell Silver Co The (silver decorated) Meriden
<b>Electric—Commutators &amp; Segments</b> Cameron Elec Mfg Co The (rewinding motors) Ansonia	<b>Ferrules</b> Waterbury Companies Inc Waterbury	<b>Glass Blowing</b> Macalaster Bicknell Company New Haven
<b>Electric Cord &amp; Cord Sets</b> Accurate Insulated Wire Corp New Haven	<b>Fibre Board</b> Case Brothers Inc Manchester C H Norton Co The North Westchester Rogers Corporation (Specialty) Manchester	<b>Glass Coffee Makers</b> Silex Co The 80 Pliny St Hartford
<b>Electric Cords</b> Rockbestos Products Corp (asbestos insulated) New Haven	<b>File Cards</b> Standard Card Clothing Co The Stafford Springs	<b>Glass Cutters</b> Fletcher Terry Co The Box 415 Forestville
<b>Electric Eye Control</b> United Cinephone Corporation Torrington	<b>Film Spools</b> Watkins Manufacturing Co Inc Milford	<b>Glass Processing</b> Woodbury Glass Company Inc Box 8 East Hartford
<b>Electric Fixture Wire</b> Rockbestos Products Corp (asbestos insulated) New Haven	<b>Finger Nail Clippers</b> H C Cook Co The 32 Beaver St Ansonia	<b>Golf Equipment</b> Horton Mfg Co The (clubs, shafts, balls, bags) Bristol
<b>Electric Hand Irons</b> Winsted Hardware Mfg Co (trade mark "Durabilt") Winsted	<b>Firearms</b> Colt's Manufacturing Company Hartford Remington Arms Co Inc Bridgeport Winchester Repeating Arms Company Division Olin Industries Inc New Haven	<b>Governors</b> Pickering Governor Co The (speed regulating, centrifugal, hydraulic) Portland
<b>Electric Insulation</b> Case Brothers Inc Manchester Rogers Corporation The Manchester	<b>Fire Hose</b> Fabrics Fire Hose (municipal and industrial) Sandy Hook	<b>Greeting Cards</b> A D Steinback & Sons Inc New Haven
<b>Electric Panel Boards</b> Federal Electric Products Co Inc Hartford Trumbull Electric Mfg Co The Plainville	<b>Fireplace Goods</b> American Windshield & Specialty Co The 881 Boston Post Road Milford John P Smith Co The (screens) 423-33 Chapel St New Haven	<b>Grinding</b> Centerless Grinding Co Inc The (Precision custom grinding; centerless, cylindrical, surfaces, internal and special) 19 Staples St Bridgeport
<b>Electric Safety Switches</b> Federal Electric Products Co Inc Hartford Trumbull Electric Mfg Co The Plainville	<b>Fireproof Floor Joists</b> Dextone Co The New Haven	<b>Grinding Machines</b> Rowbottom Machine Company Inc (cam) Waterbury
<b>Electric Signs</b> United Advertising Corp New Haven	<b>Fireworks</b> M Backes' Sons Inc Wallingford	<b>Grommets</b> Plume & Atwood Mfg Co The (brass and zinc) Waterbury
<b>Electric Time Controls</b> R W Cramer Company Inc The Centerbrook	<b>Fishing Tackle</b> Bevin-Wilcox Line Co The (lines) East Hampton	<b>Hand Tools</b> Bridgeport Hdwe Mfg Corp The (nail pullers, scout axes, box opening tools, trowels, coping saws, putty knives) Bridgeport
<b>Electric Timepieces</b> New Haven Clock and Watch Co The (automobile and alarm) New Haven	<b>H C Cook Co The</b> 32 Beaver St Ansonia	<b>James J Ryan Tool Works The</b> (screw drivers, machinists' punches, cold chisels, scratch awls and nail sets) Southington
<b>Electric Wire</b> Rockbestos Products Corp (asbestos insulated) New Haven	<b>Horton Mfg Co The</b> (reels, rods, lines) Bristol	<b>Peck Stow &amp; Wilcox Co The</b> (Bit braces, chisels, dividers, draw knives, hammers, pliers, squares, snips, wrenches) Southington
<b>Electrical Circuit Breakers</b> Federal Electric Products Co Inc Hartford	<b>Jim Harvey Div Local Industries Inc</b> (nets, lures) Lakeville	<b>Hardware</b> Bassick Company The (Automotive) Bridgeport Hall Mfg Co (Bridge table) Ansonia P & F Corbin Division The American Hardware Corp (Builders) New Britain
<b>Electrical Conduit Fittings &amp; Grounding Specialties</b> Gillette-Vibber Company The New London	<b>Flashlights</b> Winchester Repeating Arms Company Division Olin Industries Inc New Haven	<b>Wilcox Crittenden &amp; Co Inc</b> (marine heavy and industrial) Middletown
<b>Electrical Control Apparatus</b> Federal Electric Products Co Inc Hartford Trumbull Electric Mfg Co The Plainville	<b>Flashlights and Radio Batteries</b> Winchester Repeating Arms Company Division Olin Industries Inc New Haven	<b>Yale &amp; Towne Manufacturing Company The</b> (builders) Stamford
<b>Electrical Goods</b> A C Gilbert Co New Haven	<b>Floor &amp; Ceiling Plates</b> Beaton & Cadwell Mfg Co The New Britain Gaynor Electric Company Inc Bridgeport	<b>Hardware—Marine &amp; Bus</b> Rostand Mfg Co The Milford
<b>Electrical Motors</b> U S Electrical Motors Inc Milford	<b>Fluorescent Lighting Equipment</b> Vanderman Manufacturing Co The Willimantic Wiremold Company The Hartford	<b>Hardware—Trailer Cabinet</b> Excelsior Hardware Co The Stamford
<b>Electrical Recorders</b> Bristol Co The Waterbury	<b>Forgings</b> Clark Brothers Bolt Co Milddale Heppenstall Co (all kinds and shapes) Bridgeport	<b>Hardware, Trunk &amp; Luggage</b> Corbin Cabinet Lock Div American Hardware Corp New Britain
<b>Electrical Relays and Controls</b> Allied Control Co Plantsville	<b>Foundries</b> Sessions Foundry Co The (iron) Bristol Union Mfg Co (gray iron) New Britain Wilcox Crittenden & Co Inc (iron, brass, aluminum and bronze) Middletown	<b>J H Sessions &amp; Son</b> Bristol
<b>Electronic Equipment</b> Airadio Incorporated Stamford	<b>Foundry Riddles</b> John P Smith Co The 423-33 Chapel St New Haven	<b>Yale &amp; Towne Manufacturing Company The</b> Stamford
<b>Electronics</b> Arthur T Hatton & Company Hartford Crystal Research Laboratories Inc Hartford Gray Manufacturing Company The Hartford United Cinephone Corporation Torrington	<b>Furnaces</b> Home Heating Service Inc (warm air oil fired) South Norwalk	<b>Hat Machinery</b> Doran Brothers Inc Danbury
<b>Electroplating</b> National Sherardizing & Machine Co Hartford	<b>Furnace Linings</b> Mullite Refractories Co The Shelton	<b>Health, Surgical &amp; Orthopedic Supports</b> Berger Brothers Company The (custom made for back, breast and abdomen) New Haven
<b>Waterbury Plating Company</b> Waterbury	<b>Furniture Pads</b> Gilman Brothers Company The Gilman	<b>Heat Treating</b> A F Holden Co The 52 Richard St West Haven
<b>Electroplating—Equipment &amp; Supplies</b> Enthone Inc New Haven	<b>Gage Blocks</b> Fonda Gage Company (Fonda lifetime-carbide and steel) Stamford	<b>Bennett Metal Treating Co The</b> 1945 New Britain Ave Elmwood
<b>Electrotypes</b> W T Barnn & Co Inc (all classes) New Haven	<b>Galvanizing</b> Malleable Iron Fittings Co Branford Wilcox Crittenden & Co Inc Middletown	<b>Driscoll Wire Company The</b> Shelton
<b>Elevators</b> Eastern Machinery Co The (passenger and freight) New Haven	<b>Galvanizing &amp; Electrical Plating</b> Gillette-Vibber Co The New London	<b>New Britain-Gridley Machine Division</b> The New Britain Machine Co New Britain
<b>General Elevator Service Co</b> Hartford	<b>Gaskets</b> Auburn Manufacturing Company The (from all materials) Middletown Raybestos Div of Raybestos-Manhattan Inc The Bridgeport	<b>Stanley P Rockwell Co Inc The</b> 296 Homestead Ave Hartford
<b>Enameling</b> Conn Metal Finishing Co Hamden Leeds Electric and Mfg Co The (including wrinkle finishes) Hartford	<b>Gauges</b> American Standard Co Plantsville Bristol Co The (pressure and vacuum—recording automatic control) Waterbury Fonda Gage Company (special) Stamford Helicoid Gage Division American Chain & Cable Co Inc Bridgeport Manning Maxwell & Moore Inc Bridgeport	<b>Heat Treating Equipment</b> A F Holden Company The 52 Richard Street West Haven (Main Plant) Oakville
<b>Enameling and Finishing</b> Claireglow Mfg Co Portland	<b>Gears—Reverse &amp; Reduction for Motor Boats</b> Snow-Nabstedt Gear Corp The New Haven	<b>Autoyre Company The</b> 2996 Homestead Ave Hartford
<b>Engines</b> Pratt & Whitney Aircraft Div United Aircraft Corp (aircraft) East Hartford Wolverine Motor Works Inc (diesel stationary marine) Bridgeport		<b>Wallace Barnes Co The Div Associated Spring Corp</b> Bristol
<b>Envelopes</b> Curtis 1000 Inc Hartford Plimpton Mfg Co Div U S Envelope Co Hartford		<b>Heat Treating Salts and Compounds</b> A F Holden Company The 52 Richard Street West Haven
<b>Extractors—Tap</b> Walton Company The 94 Allyn St Hartford		<b>Mitchell-Bradford Chemical Co</b> Bridgeport
<b>Eyelets</b> Chromium Process Company The Shelton		<b>Heating Apparatus</b> Miller Company The (domestic oil burners and heating devices) Meriden
<b>L. C White Company The</b> Waterbury		<b>Hex-Socket Screws</b> Allen Manufacturing Co The Hartford
<b>Platt Bros &amp; Co The P O Box 1030</b> Waterbury		<b>Highway Guard Rail Hardware</b> Malleable Iron Fittings Co Branford
<b>Plume &amp; Atwood Mfg Co The</b> Waterbury		<b>Hinges</b> Homer D Bronson Company Beacon Falls
<b>Scovill Manufacturing Company</b> Waterbury 91		<b>Hobs and Hobbings</b> ABA Tool & Engineering Co Manchester (Advt.)
<b>Waterbury Companies Inc</b> Waterbury		

# I T ' S M A D E I N C O N N E C T I C U T

<b>Holists and Trolleys</b> Union Mfg Company New Britain	<b>Lithography</b> New Haven Printing Company The New Haven	<b>Manganese Bronze Ingot</b> Whipple and Choate Company Bridgeport
<b>Hose Supporter Trimmings</b> Hawie Mfg Co The (So-Lo Grip Tabs) Bridgeport	<b>Locks—Banks</b> Yale & Towne Manufacturing Company The Stamford	<b>Marine Engines</b> Kilborn-Sauer Company (running lights and searchlights) Fairfield
<b>Hospital Signal Systems</b> Connecticut Telephone & Electric Division of Great American Industries Inc Meriden	<b>Locks—Builders</b> P & F Corbin Division The American Hardware Corp New Britain	<b>Marine Equipment</b> Lathrop Engine Co The Middletown
<b>Hot Water Heaters</b> Petroleum Heat & Power Co (Instantaneous domestic oil burner) Stamford	<b>Locks—Cabinet</b> Corbin Cabinet Lock Div American Hardware Corp New Britain	<b>Marking Devices</b> Hoggsan & Pettis Mfg Co The New Haven
<b>Hydraulic Brake Fluids</b> Eis Manufacturing Co Middletown	<b>Excelsior Hardware Co The Stamford</b>	<b>Parker Stamp Works Inc The Hartford</b>
<b>Industrial Finishes</b> Zapon Div Atlas Powder Co Stamford	<b>Locks—Special Purpose</b> Yale & Towne Manufacturing Company The Stamford	<b>Matrices</b> W T Barnum & Co Inc New Haven
<b>Industrial and Marking Tapes</b> Seamless Rubber Company The New Haven	<b>Locks—Suit-Case and Trimmings</b> Corbin Cabinet Lock Div American Hardware Corp New Britain	<b>Mattresses</b> Palmer Brothers Co Fitchville
<b>Infra-Red Equipment</b> Leeds Electric and Mfg Co The Hartford	<b>Locks—Trunk</b> Yale & Towne Manufacturing Company The Stamford	<b>Mechanical Assemblies—Small</b> M H Rhodes Inc Hartford
<b>Insecticides</b> American Cyanamid & Chemical Corp Waterbury	<b>Excelsior Hardware Co The Stamford</b>	<b>Mechanics Hand Tools</b> Bridgeport Hdwe Mfg Corp The (screw drivers, wrenches, pliers, cold chisels, hammers, auto repair tools) Bridgeport
<b>Insecticide Bomb</b> Bridgeport Brass Company (Aer*a*sol) Bridgeport	<b>Locks—Zipper</b> Excelsior Hardware Co The Stamford	<b>Metal Cleaners</b> Apothecaries Hall Co Waterbury
<b>Insulated Wire Cords &amp; Cable</b> Kerite Insulated Wire & Cable Co Inc The Seymour	<b>Loom—Non-Metallic</b> Wiremold Company The Hartford	<b>Metal Cleaning Machines</b> Colt's Manufacturing Company Hartford
<b>Instruments</b> J-B-T Instruments Inc (Electrical and Temperature) New Haven	<b>Luggage Fabric</b> Falls Company The Norwich	<b>Metal Finishes</b> Mitchell-Bradford Chemical Co Bridgeport
<b>Insulation</b> Gilman Brothers Co The Gilman	<b>Lumber &amp; Millwork Products</b> City Lumber Co of Bridgeport Inc Bridgeport	<b>Metal Finishing</b> National Sherardizing & Machine Co Hartford
<b>Insulating Refractories</b> Mullite Refractories Co The Shelton	<b>Machinery</b> Fenn Manufacturing Company The (Special) Hartford	<b>Metal Goods</b> Waterbury Plating Company Waterbury
<b>Inter-Communications Equipment</b> Connecticut Telephone & Electric Division of Great American Industries Inc Meriden	<b>Hallden Machine Company The (mill) Thomaston</b>	<b>Metalizing</b> Conn Metal Finishing Co Hamden
<b>Jacquard</b> Case Brothers Inc Manchester	<b>Peck Stow &amp; Wilcox Co The (Machines &amp; tools for sheet metal fabrication—manually &amp; power operated) Southington</b>	<b>Metal Novelties</b> H C Cook Co The 32 Beaver St Ansonia
<b>Japanning</b> J H Sessions & Son Bristol	<b>Standard Machinery Co The (bookbinders) Mystic</b>	<b>Metal Products</b> State Welding Company The Hartford
<b>Jib Borer</b> Moore Special Tool Co (Moore) Bridgeport	<b>Torrington Manufacturing Co The (mill) Torrington</b>	<b>Metal Products—Stampings</b> J H Sessions & Son Bristol
<b>Jig Boring</b> American Standard Co Plantsville	<b>Machinery Dealers &amp; Rebuilders</b> Botwinik Brothers New Haven	<b>Metal Specialists</b> Excelsior Hardware Co The Stamford
<b>Jig Grinder</b> Moore Special Tool Co (Moore) Bridgeport	<b>Machines</b> Andrew C Campbell Div American Chain & Cable Co Inc (cutting & nibbling) Bridgeport	<b>Metal Stampings</b> Autoyre Co The (Small) Oakville
<b>Jigs and Fixtures</b> American Standard Co Plantsville	<b>Machines—Automatic</b> A H Nilson Mach Co The (Special) Bridgeport	<b>Bridgeport Chain &amp; Mfg Co The Bridgeport</b>
<b>Jointing</b> Raybestos Div of Raybestos-Manhattan Inc The (compressed sheet) Bridgeport	<b>Machine Bases</b> The State Welding Co (Fabricated Steel & Salvage of Broken Castings) Hartford	<b>DooVal Tool &amp; Mfg Inc The Waterbury</b>
<b>Key Blanks</b> Corbin Cabinet Lock Div American Hardware Corp New Britain	<b>Machines—Automatic Chucking</b> New Britain-Gridley Machine Division The New Britain Machine Co (multiple spindle and double end) New Britain	<b>Excelsior Hardware Co The Stamford</b>
<b>Labels</b> J & J Cash Inc (Woven) South Norwalk	<b>Machines—Automatic Screw</b> New Britain-Gridley Machine Division The New Britain Machine Co (single and multiple spindle) New Britain	<b>Greist Mfg Co The 503 Blake St New Haven</b>
<b>Label Moisteners</b> Better Packages Ins Shelton	<b>Machines—Forming</b> A H Nilson Mach Co The (four-slide wire and ribbon stock) Bridgeport	<b>Hayes Metal Stampings Inc Hartford</b>
<b>Laboratory Equipment</b> Eastern Industries Inc New Haven	<b>Machines—Precision Boring</b> New Britain-Gridley Machine Division The New Britain Machine Co New Britain	<b>H C Cook Co The 32 Beaver St Ansonia</b>
<b>Laboratory Supplies</b> Macalaster Bicknell Company New Haven	<b>Machine Work</b> Fenn Manufacturing Company The (precision parts) Hartford	<b>J A Otterbein Company The (metal fabrications) Middletown</b>
<b>Lacquers &amp; Synthetic Enamels</b> Zapon Div Atlas Powder Co Stamford	<b>Hartford Special Machinery Co The (contract work only) Hartford</b>	<b>J H Sessions &amp; Son LaPointe Plascomold Corp The Unionville</b>
<b>Ladders</b> A W Flint Co 196 Chapel St New Haven	<b>LaPointe Plascomold Corp The (precision on molds, tools, dies, etc.) Unionville</b>	<b>Patent Button Co The Waterbury</b>
<b>Lamp Shades</b> Verplex Company The Essex	<b>National Sherardizing &amp; Machine Co (job) Hartford</b>	<b>Plume &amp; Atwood Mfg Co The (brass, copper and steel) Waterbury</b>
<b>Lathes</b> Bullard Company The (vertical turret cutmaster and Multi-Au-Matic, vertical multi-spindle) Bridgeport	<b>Parker Stamp Works Inc The (Special) Hartford</b>	<b>G E Prentice Mfg Co The Kennington</b>
<b>Leather</b> Herman Roser & Sons Inc (Genuine Pigskin) Glastonbury	<b>Torrington Manufacturing Co The (special rolling mill machinery) Torrington</b>	<b>Saling Manufacturing Company Unionville</b>
<b>Geo A Shepard &amp; Sons Co The (sheepskin, shoe upper, garment, grain and suede) Bethel</b>	<b>Machines—Paper Ruling</b> John McAdams & Sons Inc Norwalk	<b>Scovill Manufacturing Company Waterbury 91</b>
<b>Leather Goods Trimmings</b> G E Prentice Mfg Co The Kensington	<b>Magnets</b> Cinaudagraph Div The Indiana Steel Products Co Stamford	<b>Stanley Works The New Britain</b>
<b>Leather, Mechanical</b> Auburn Manufacturing Company The (packings, cubs, washers, etc.) Middletown	<b>Mail Boxes, Apartment &amp; Residential</b> Corbin Cabinet Lock Div American Hardware Corp New Britain	<b>Verplex Company The (Contract) Essex</b>
<b>Letterheads</b> Lehman Brothers Inc (designers, engravers, lithographers) New Haven	<b>Mailing Machines</b> Pitney-Bowes Inc Stamford	<b>Waterbury Companies Inc Waterbury</b>
<b>Lighting Equipment</b> Miller Co The (Miller, Duplexalite, Ivanhoe) Meriden		<b>Watertown Mfg Co The 117 Echo Lake Road Watertown (Advt.)</b>
<b>Waterbury Companies Inc Waterbury</b>		
<b>Edward H Brown Hartford &amp; New Haven</b>		

# I T ' S M A D E I N C O N N E C T I C U T

<b>Mouldings</b>	
Himmel Brothers Co The (architectural, metal and store front)	Hamden
<b>Moulds</b>	
ABA Tool & Engineering Co	Manchester
Hoggson & Pettis Mfg Co The (steel)	New Haven
114 Brewery St	
Lundeberg Engineering Company (plastic)	Hartford
Parker Stamps Works Inc The (compression, injection & transfer for plastics)	Hartford
Sessions Foundry Co The (heat resisting for non-ferrous metals)	Bristol
<b>Napper Clothing</b>	
Standard Card Clothing Co The (for textile mills)	Stafford Springs
<b>Nickel Anodes</b>	
Apothecaries Hall Co	Waterbury
Seymour Mfg Co The	Seymour
<b>Nickel Silver</b>	
Seymour Mfg Co The	Seymour
Waterbury Rolling Mills Inc (sheets, strips, rolls)	Waterbury
<b>Nickel Silver Ingot</b>	
Whipple and Choate Company The	Bridgeport
<b>Night Latches</b>	
P & F Corbin Division The American Hardware Corp	New Britain
Yale & Towne Manufacturing Company The	Stamford
<b>Non-ferrous Metal Castings</b>	
Miller Company The	Meriden
<b>Nuts, Bolts and Washers</b>	
Clark Brothers Bolt Co	Milldale
<b>Office Equipment</b>	
Pitney-Bowes Inc	Stamford
Underwood Corporation	Bridgeport & Hartford
<b>Offset Printing</b>	
New Haven Printing Company The	New Haven
<b>Oil Burners</b>	
Miller Company The (domestic)	Meriden
Petroleum Heat & Power Co (domestic, commercial and industrial)	Stamford
Sident Glow Oil Burner Corp The	1477 Park St
<b>Oil Burner Wick</b>	
Raybestos Div of Raybestos-Manhattan Inc The	Bridgeport
<b>Oil Tanks</b>	
Norwalk Tank Co The (550 to 30 M gals., underwriters above and under ground)	South Norwalk
<b>Olives</b>	
John Magee & Co Incorporated	Saybrook
<b>Ovens</b>	
American Machine & Foundry Co	New Haven
<b>Package Sealers</b>	
Better Packages Inc	Shelton
<b>Packing</b>	
Auburn Manufacturing Company The (leather, rubber, asbestos, fibre)	Middletown
Raybestos Div of Raybestos-Manhattan Inc The (rubber sheet and automotive)	Bridgeport
<b>Padlocks</b>	
Corbin Cabinet Lock Div American Hardware Corp	New Britain
Yale & Towne Manufacturing Company The	Stamford
<b>Paints and Enamels</b>	
Staminit Corp The	New Haven
Tredennick Paint Mfg Co The	Meriden
<b>Pants</b>	
Moore Special Tool Co (crush wheel dresser)	Bridgeport
<b>Paperboard</b>	
Connecticut Corrugated Box Div	Robert Gair Co Inc
New Haven Pulp & Board Co The	New Haven
<b>Paper Boxes</b>	
Atlantic Carton Corp (folding)	Norwich
National Folding Box Co (folding)	New Haven
New Haven Pulp & Board Co The	Montville
Robertson Paper Box Co (folding)	
Strouse Adler Co The	New Haven
<b>Paper Boxes—Folding and Setup</b>	
Bridgeport Paper Box Company	Bridgeport
M Backes' Sons Inc	Wallingford
Warner Brothers Company The	Bridgeport
<b>Paper Clips</b>	
H C Cook Co The (steel) 32 Beaver St	Ansonia
<b>Paper Tubes and Cores</b>	
Sonoco Products Co (Climax-Lowell Div)	Mystic
<b>Parallel Tubes</b>	
Sonoco Products Co (Climax-Lowell Div)	Mystic
<b>Parkerizing</b>	
Clairglow Mfg Company	Portland
<b>Passenger Transportation</b>	
Connecticut Company The (local, suburban and interurban)	New Haven
<b>Pet Furnishings</b>	
Andrew B Hendryx Co The	New Haven
<b>Pharmaceutical Specialties</b>	
Ernst Bischoff Company Inc	Ivoryton
<b>Phosphor Bronze</b>	
Miller Company The (sheets, strips, rolls)	Meriden
Seymour Mfg Co The	Seymour
Waterbury Rolling Mills Inc (sheets, strips, rolls)	Waterbury
<b>Phosphor Bronze Ingots</b>	
Whipple and Choate Company The	Bridgeport
<b>Photographic Equipment</b>	
Kalart Company Inc	Stamford
<b>Photo Reproduction</b>	
New Haven Printing Company The	New Haven
<b>Piano Repairs</b>	
Pratt Read & Co Inc (keys and action)	Ivoryton
<b>Piano Supplies</b>	
Pratt Read & Co (keys and actions, backs, plates)	Ivoryton
<b>Pickles</b>	
Goodman Brothers	Meriden
<b>Pin Up Lamps</b>	
Verplex Company The	Essex
<b>Pipe</b>	
American Brass Co The (brass and copper)	Waterbury
Bridgeport Brass Co (brass & copper)	Bridgeport
Chase Brass & Copper Co (red brass and copper)	Waterbury
Crane Company (fabricated)	Bridgeport
Howard Co (cement well and chimney)	New Haven
<b>Pipe Fittings</b>	
Corley Co Inc The (300# AAR)	Plainville
Malleable Iron Fittings Co	Branford
<b>Pipe Plugs</b>	
Holo-Krome Screw Corporation The (counter-sunk)	West Hartford
<b>Plastic Buttons</b>	
Colt's Manufacturing Company	Hartford
Frank Parizek Manufacturing Co The	West Willington
Patent Button Co The	Waterbury
Waterbury Companies Inc	Waterbury
<b>Plasticrete Bloc</b>	
Plasticrete Corp	Hamden
<b>Plastic Film Printing</b>	
Glasgo Finishing Co The	Glasgo
<b>Plastic—Moulders</b>	
Conn Plastics	Waterbury
Geo S Scott Mfg Co The	Wallingford
LaPointe Plascomold Corp The (custom work of compression type)	Unionville
Watertown Mfg Co The	Watertown
Waterbury Companies Co	Waterbury
<b>Plastics—Moulds &amp; Dies</b>	
Parker Stamp Works Inc The (for plastics)	Hartford
<b>Platers</b>	
Christie Plating Co	Groton
Patent Button Co The	Waterbury
Plainville Electro Plating Co The	Plainville
Waterbury Plating Company	Waterbury
<b>Platers—Chrome</b>	
Hartford Chrome Corporation The	Hartford
Nutmeg Chrome Corporation	Hartford
Plainville Electro Plating Co The	Plainville
<b>Platers' Equipment</b>	
Apothecaries Hall Company	Waterbury
MacDermid Incorporated	Waterbury
<b>Plating</b>	
Conn Metal Finishing Co	Hamden
<b>Plumbers' Brass Goods</b>	
Bridgeport Brass Co	Bridgeport
Keeney Mfg Co The (special bends)	Newington
<b>Plumbing Specialties</b>	
Scovill Manufacturing Company	Waterbury 48
<b>Pole Line</b>	
John M Russell Mfg Co Inc	Naugatuck
<b>Polishing Wheels</b>	
Malleable Iron Fittings Co	Branford
Williamsville Buff Mfg Co The	Danielson
<b>Poly Chokes</b>	
Poly Choke Company The (a shotgun choking device)	Tariffville
<b>Postage Meters</b>	
Pitney-Bowes Inc	Stamford
<b>Precious Metals</b>	
J M Ney Company The (for industry)	Hartford
<b>Prefabricated Buildings</b>	
City Lumber Co of Bridgeport Inc	The Bridgeport
<b>Preserves</b>	
Goodman Bros (and jellies)	Meriden
<b>Press Buttons</b>	
Gaynor Electric Company Inc	Bridgeport
<b>Presses</b>	
Henry & Wright Manufacturing Company The (automatic mechanical)	Hartford
Standard Machinery Co The (plastic molding, embossing, and die cutting)	Mystic
<b>Press Papers</b>	
Case Brothers Inc	Manchester
<b>Pressure Vessels</b>	
Norwalk Tank Co Inc The (unfired to ASME Code Par U 69-70)	South Norwalk
<b>Printing</b>	
Case Lockwood & Brainard Co The	Hartford
Heminway Corporation The	Waterbury
Hunter Press	Hartford
New Haven Printing Company The	New Haven
Taylor & Greenough Co The	Hartford
T B Simonds Inc	Hartford
Walker-Rackliff Company The	New Haven
<b>Printing Presses</b>	
Banthin Engineering Co (automatic)	Bridgeport
<b>Printing Rollers</b>	
Chambers-Storck Company Inc The (engraved)	Norwich
<b>Production Control Equipment</b>	
United Cinephone Corporation	Torrington
Wassell Organization (Produc-Trol)	Westport
<b>Propellers—Aircraft</b>	
Hamilton Standard Propellers Div United Aircraft Corp	East Hartford
<b>Propeller Fan Blades</b>	
Torrington Manufacturing Co The	Torrington
<b>Pumps</b>	
Yale & Towne Manufacturing Company The (Tri-rotor)	Stamford
<b>Pumps—Small Industrial</b>	
Eastern Industries Inc	New Haven
<b>Punches</b>	
Hoggson & Pettis Mfg Co The (ticket & cloth)	New Haven
141 Brewery St	
<b>Putty Softeners—Electrical</b>	
Fletcher Terry Co The	Box 415 Forestville
<b>Pyrometers</b>	
Bristol Co The (recording and controlling)	Waterbury
<b>Quartz Crystals</b>	
Crystal Research Laboratories Inc	Hartford
<b>Radiation-Finned Copper</b>	
G & O Manufacturing Company The	New Haven
Vulcan Radiator Co The (steel and copper)	Hartford
<b>Rayon Specialties</b>	
Hartford Rayon Corporation The	Rocky Hill
<b>Rayon Yarns</b>	
Hartford Rayon Corporation The	Rocky Hill
<b>Reamers</b>	
O K Tool Co Inc The (inserted tooth)	Shelton
33 Hull St	
<b>Recorders</b>	
Bristol Co The (automatic controllers, temperature, pressure, flow, humidity)	Waterbury
<b>Refractories</b>	
Howard Company	New Haven
<b>Regulators</b>	
Norwalk Valve Company (for gas and air)	South Norwalk
<b>Resistance Wire</b>	
C O Jelliff Mfg Co The (nickel, chromium, kanthal)	Southport
<b>Respirators</b>	
American Optical Company Safety Division	Putnam
<b>Retainers</b>	
Hartford Steel Ball Co The (bicycle & automotive)	Hartford
<b>Riveting Machines</b>	
Grant Mfg & Machine Co The	Bridgeport
H P Townsend Manufacturing Co The	Hartford
L-R Mfg Div of The Ripley Co	Torrington
Raybestos Div of Raybestos-Manhattan Inc The (brake service equipment)	Bridgeport
<b>Rivets</b>	
Blake & Johnson Co The (brass, copper and non-ferrous)	Waterville
Clark Brothers Bolt Co	Milldale
Chromium Process Company The	Shelton
Connecticut Manufacturing Company The	Waterbury
J H Session & Sons	Bristol
Plume & Atwood Mfg Co The (brass and copper)	Waterbury
Raybestos Div of Raybestos-Manhattan Inc The (brass and aluminum tubular and solid copper)	Bridgeport
Raybestos Div of Raybestos-Manhattan Inc The (iron)	Bridgeport

# I T ' S M A D E I N C O N N E C T I C U T

<b>Rods</b>	
Bristol Brass Corp The (brass and bronze)	Bristol
Scovill Manufacturing Company (Brass and Bronze)	Waterbury 91
<b>Roller Skates</b>	
Winchester Repeating Arms Company Division	New Haven
<b>Rubber Chemicals</b>	
Stamford Rubber Supply Co The ("Factice")	Stamford
Vulcanized Vegetable Oils	Stamford
<b>Rubberized Fabrics</b>	
Duro-Gloss Rubber Co The	New Haven
<b>Rubber Footwear</b>	
Goodyear Rubber Co The	Middletown
United States Rubber Prod Inc (Keds, Kedettes, Gaytees, U S Royal Footwear)	Naugatuck
<b>Rubber Gloves</b>	
Seamless Rubber Company The	New Haven
<b>Rubber Heels</b>	
Danbury Rubber Co Inc The	Danbury
<b>Rubber Products, Mechanical</b>	
Auburn Manufacturing Company The (washers, gaskets, molded parts)	Middletown
<b>Rubber Soles</b>	
Danbury Rubber Co Inc The	Danbury
<b>Rubber Tile</b>	
Danbury Rubber Co Inc The	Danbury
<b>Rubbish Burners</b>	
John P Smith Co The	423-33 Chapel St New Haven
<b>Safety Clothing</b>	
American Optical Company Safety Division	Putnam
<b>Safety Fuses</b>	
Ensign-Bickford Co The (mining & detonating)	Simsbury
<b>Safety Gloves and Mittens</b>	
American Optical Company Safety Division	Putnam
<b>Safety Goggles</b>	
American Optical Company Safety Division	Putnam
<b>Sandblasting</b>	
Beij & Williams Co The	Hartford
<b>Saw Blades</b>	
Capewell Mfg Co The (Hack Saw, Band Saw)	Hartford
<b>Saws, Band, Metal Cutting</b>	
Atlantic Saw Mfg Co	New Haven
<b>Scales—Industrial Dial</b>	
Kron Company The	Bridgeport
<b>Scissors</b>	
Acme Shear Company The	Bridgeport
<b>Screw Caps</b>	
Weimann Bros Mfg Co The (small for bottles)	Derby
<b>Screws</b>	
Atlantic Screw Work (wood)	Hartford
Blake & Johnson Co The (machine and wood)	Waterbury
Charles Parker Co The (machine)	Meriden
Chromium Process Company The	Shelton
Clark Brothers Bolt Co	Milldale
Connecticut Mfg Co The (machine)	Waterbury
Corbin Screw Div American Hardware Corp	New Britain
Holo-Krome Screw Corporation The (socket set and socket cap)	Waterbury 91
Scovill Manufacturing Company	Waterbury 91
<b>Screw Machines</b>	
H P Townsend Mfg Company The	Hartford
<b>Screw Machine Accessories</b>	
Barnaby Manufacturing and Tool Company	Bridgeport
<b>Screw Machine Products</b>	
Apex Tool Co Inc The	Bridgeport
Blake & Johnson Co The	Waterbury
Bristol Screw Corporation	Plainville
Centerless Grinding Co Inc The (Heat treated and ground type only)	Bridgeport
19 Staples Street	Bridgeport
Connecticut Manufacturing Company The	Waterbury
Corbin Screw Div American Hardware Corp	New Britain
Duda & Goodwin Mfg Co	Woodbury
Eastern Machine Screw Corp The	Woodbury
Truman & Barclay Sls	New Haven
Greist Mfg Co The (Up to 1 1/2" capacity)	New Haven
Humason Mfg Co The	Forestville
Low Mfg Co The	Wethersfield
National Automatic Products Company The	New Britain
Nelson's Screw Machine Products	Plainville
New Britain Machine Company The	Plainville
Olson Brothers Company (up to 3/4" capacity)	Plainville
Peck Spring Co The	Plainville
Plume & Atwood Mfg Co The	Waterbury
Scovill Manufacturing Company	Waterbury 91
Wallace Metal Products Co Inc	New Haven
Watkins Manufacturing Co Inc	Milford
Waterbury Machine Tools & Products Co (B & S & Swiss type automatic)	Waterbury
<b>Screw Machine Tools</b>	
Somma Tool Co (precision circular form tools)	Waterbury
<b>Sealing Tape Machines</b>	
Better Packages Inc	Shelton
<b>Seasoning</b>	
Maggi Co Inc (Maggi's)	New Milford
<b>Sewing Machines</b>	
Greist Mfg Co The (Sewing machine attachments)	503 Blake St New Haven
Morrow Machine Co The (Industrial)	Hartford
Singer Manufacturing Company The (Industrial)	Bridgeport
<b>Shaving Soaps</b>	
J B Williams Co The	Glastonbury
<b>Shears</b>	
Acme Shear Co The (household)	Bridgeport
<b>Shells</b>	
Wolcott Tool and Manufacturing Company Inc	Waterbury
<b>Sheet Metal Products</b>	
American Brass Co The (brass and copper)	Waterbury
Merriam Mfg Co (security boxes, fitted tool boxes, tackle boxes, displays)	Durham
United Advertising Corp Manufacturing Division (Job and Production Runs)	New Haven
Waterbury Companies Inc	Waterbury
<b>Sheet Metal Stampings</b>	
American Buckle Co The	West Haven
DooVal Tool & Mfg Inc The	Waterbury
Hall Mfg Co	Ansonia
J H Sessions & Son	Bristol
Patent Button Co The	Waterbury
Waterbury Companies Inc	Waterbury
<b>Shipment Sealers</b>	
Better Packages Inc	Shelton
<b>Showcase Lighting Equipment</b>	
Wiremold Company The	Hartford
<b>Shower Stalls</b>	
Dextone Company	New Haven
<b>Signals</b>	
H C Cook Co The (for card files)	Ansonia
32 Beaver St	Ansonia
<b>Silks</b>	
Cheney Brothers	South Manchester
<b>Sizing and Finishing Compounds</b>	
American Cyanamid & Chemical Corp	Waterbury
<b>Slide Fasteners</b>	
G E Prentice Mfg Co The	Kensington
Shoe Hardware Div U S Rubber Company	Waterbury
Kwik zippers	Waterbury
<b>Smoke Stacks</b>	
Bigelow Company The (steel)	New Haven
<b>Soap</b>	
J B Williams Co The (industrial soaps, toilet soaps, shaving soaps)	Glastonbury
<b>Solder—Soft</b>	
Torrey S Crane Company	Plantville
<b>Special Machinery</b>	
Boesch Mfg Co Inc (designed and built)	Danbury
Henry & Wright Manufacturing Company The	Hartford
H P Townsend Mfg Company The	Hartford
Lundeberg Engineering Company	Hartford
National Sherardizing & Machine Co (mandrels & stock shells for rubber industry)	Hartford
<b>Special Parts</b>	
Greist Mfg Co The (small machines, especially precision stampings)	New Haven
<b>Special Industrial Locking Devices</b>	
Corbin Cabinet Lock Div American Hardware Corp	New Britain
<b>Special Tools &amp; Dies</b>	
Lundeberg Engineering Company	Hartford
Gray Manufacturing Company The	Hartford
<b>Sponge Rubber</b>	
Sponge Rubber Products Co The	Shelton
<b>Spreads</b>	
Palmer Brothers Co	Fitchville
<b>Spring Coiling Machines</b>	
Torrington Manufacturing Co The	Torrington
<b>Spring Units</b>	
Owen Silent Spring Co Inc (mattresses and furniture)	Bridgeport
<b>Spring Washers</b>	
Wallace Barnes Co The Div Associated Spring Corp	Bristol
<b>Springs—Coil &amp; Flat</b>	
Han-Dee Spring and Manufacturing Co The (Coil and Flat)	Hartford
Humason Mfg Co The	Forestville
New England Spring Manufacturing Company	Unionville
Peck Spring Co The	Plainville
Wallace Barnes Co The Div Associated Spring Corp	Bristol
<b>Springs—Flat</b>	
Wallace Barnes Co The Div Associated Spring Corp	Bristol
New England Spring Manufacturing Company	Unionville
<b>Springs—Furniture</b>	
Owen Silent Spring Co Inc	Bridgeport
<b>Springs—Wire</b>	
Colonial Spring Corporation The	Hartford
Connecticut Spring Corporation The (compression, extension, torsion)	Hartford
D R Templeman Co (Jewelry)	Plainville
J W Bernston Company (Coil and Torsion)	Plainville
New England Spring Mfg Co	Unionville
Wallace Barnes Co The Div Associated Spring Corp	Bristol
<b>Springs, Wire &amp; Flat</b>	
Autoyre Company The	Oakville
<b>Stair Pads</b>	
Palmer Brothers Company	New London
<b>Stamps</b>	
Hoggson & Pettis Mfg Co The (steel)	New Haven
141 Brewery St	New Haven
Parker Stamp Works Inc The (steel & rubber)	Hartford
<b>Stampings</b>	
DooVal Tool & Mfg Inc The	Waterbury
Han-Dee Spring and Manufacturing Co The (Small)	Hartford
<b>Stampings—Small</b>	
Greist Manufacturing Co The	New Haven
L C White Company The	Waterbury
Rogers Corporation (Fibre Cellulose Paper)	Manchester
Scovill Manufacturing Company	Waterbury 91
Wallace Barnes Co The Div Associated Spring Corp	Bristol
Waterbury Companies Inc	Waterbury
<b>Steel</b>	
Stanley Works The (hot and cold rolled strip)	New Britain
<b>Steel Castings</b>	
Hartford Electric Steel Co The (carbon and alloy steel)	540 Flatbush Ave Hartford
Malleable Iron Fittings Co	Branford
Nutmeg Crucible Steel Co	Branford
<b>Steel—Cold Rolled Spring</b>	
Wallace Barnes Co The Div Associated Spring Corp	Bristol
<b>Steel—Cold Rolled Stainless</b>	
Wallingford Steel Company	Wallingford
<b>Steel—Cold Rolled Strip and Sheets</b>	
Wallingford Steel Company	Wallingford
<b>Steel Goods</b>	
Merriam Mfg Co (sheets products to order)	Durham
Waterbury Companies Inc	Waterbury
<b>Steel—Magnetic</b>	
Cinaudagraph Div The Indiana Steel Products Co (Permanent)	Stamford
<b>Steel Strapping</b>	
Stanley Works The	New Britain
<b>Steel—Structural</b>	
Berlin Construction Co Inc The (fabricated)	Berlin
<b>Stereotypes</b>	
W T Barnum & Co Inc	New Haven
<b>Stop Clocks, Electric</b>	
H C Thompson Clock Co The	Bristol
<b>Straps, Leather</b>	
Auburn Manufacturing Company The (textile, industrial, skate, carriage)	Middletown
<b>Studio Couches</b>	
Waterbury Mattress Co	Waterbury
<b>Super Refractories</b>	
Mullite Refractories Co The	Shelton
<b>Surface Metal Raceways &amp; Fittings</b>	
Wiremold Company The	Hartford
<b>Surgical Dressings</b>	
Acme Cotton Products Co Inc	East Killingly
Seamless Rubber Company The	New Haven
<b>Surgical Rubber Goods</b>	
Seamless Rubber Company The	New Haven
<b>Switchboards Wire and Cables</b>	
Rockbestos Products Corp (asbestos insulated)	New Haven
<b>Synchronous Motors</b>	
R W Cramer Company Inc The	Centerbrook
<b>Tanks</b>	
Bigelow Company The (steel)	New Haven
State Welding Co The	Hartford
Storts Welding Company (steel and alloy)	Meriden
<b>Tape</b>	
Russell Mfg Co The	Middletown
<b>Tap Extractors</b>	
Walton Co The	94 Allyn St Hartford
<b>Taps, Collapsing</b>	
Geometric Tool Co The	New Haven (Advt.)

# IT'S MADE IN CONNECTICUT

**Tarred Lines**  
Brownell & Co Inc Moodus

**Tea**  
Upham Food Products Inc package and tea balls Hawleyville

**Telemetering Instruments**  
Bristol Co The Waterbury

**Textile Machinery**  
Merrow Machine Co The 2814 Laurel St Hartford

**Textile Mill Supplies**  
Ernst Bischoff Company Inc Ivoryton

**Textile Processors**  
American Dyeing Corporation (rayon, acetate) Rockville

**Therapeutic Equipment**  
Aspinook Corp The (cotton) Jewett City

**Thermometers**  
Airadio Incorporated Stamford

**Thermostats**  
Bristol Co The (recording and automatic control) Waterbury

**Thin Gauge Metals**  
Manning Maxwell & Moore Inc Bridgeport

**Thread**  
Thinsheet Metals Co The (plain or tinned in rolls) Waterbury

**Threading Machines**  
American Thread Co The Willimantic

**Time Recorders**  
Gardiner Hall Jr Co The (cotton sewing) South Willington

**Timers, Interval**  
Lloyd E Cone Thread Co The (industrial cotton sewing) Moodus

**Timing Devices**  
Max Pollack & Co Inc Groton and Willimantic

**Timing Devices & Time Switches**  
Wm Johl Manufacturing Co Mystic

**Tinning**  
Grant Mfg & Machine Co The (double and automatic) Bridgeport

**Tool Designing**  
Stromberg Time Corp Thomaston

**Tools**  
H C Thompson Clock Co The Bristol

**Tools & Dies**  
R W Cramer Company Inc The Centerbrook

**Tools, Dies & Fixtures**  
Seth Thomas Clocks Thomaston

**Tools, Hand & Mechanical**  
United States Time Corporation The Waterbury

**Toys**  
M H Rhodes Inc Hartford

**Trucks—Industrial**  
Thinsheet Metals Co The (non-ferrous metals in rolls) Waterbury

**Trucks—Lift**  
Wilcox Crittenden & Co Inc Middletown

**Trucks—Skid Platforms**  
American Standard Co Plantsville

**Tube Bending**  
Hoggson & Pettis Mfg Co The (rubber workers) 141 Brewery St New Haven

**Tube Clips**  
O K Tool Co Inc The (inserted tooth metal cutting) 33 Hull St Shelton

**Trucks—Lift**  
Vanderman Manufacturing Co The Willimantic

**Trucks—Skid Platforms**  
Moore Special Tool Co Bridgeport

**Tube Bending**  
Fonda Gage Company (also jigs) Stamford

**Tube Clips**  
Greist Mfg Co The New Haven

**Trucks—Lift**  
Parker Stamp Works Inc The (special) Hartford

**Trucks—Skid Platforms**  
Bridgeport Hardware Mfg Corp The (screw drivers, nail pullers, box tools, wrenches, auto tools, forgings & specialties) Bridgeport

**Trucks—Lift**  
A C Gilbert Company New Haven

**Trucks—Skid Platforms**  
Geo S Scott Mfg Co The Wallingford

**Trucks—Lift**  
Gong Bell Co The East Hampton

**Trucks—Skid Platforms**  
N N Hill Brass Co The East Hampton

**Trucks—Lift**  
Waterbury Companies Inc Waterbury

**Trucks—Skid Platforms**  
George P Clark Co Windsor Locks

**Trucks—Lift**  
State Welding Company The Hartford

**Trucks—Skid Platforms**  
Excelsior Hardware Co The Stamford

**Trucks—Lift**  
George P Clark Co Windsor Locks

**Trucks—Skid Platforms**  
Excelsior Hardware Co The Stamford

**Trucks—Lift**  
American Tube Bending Co Inc New Haven

**Trucks—Skid Platforms**  
H C Cook Co The (for collapsible tubes) 32 Beaver St Ansonia

**Trucks—Lift**  
Weimann Bros Mfg Co The (for collapsible tubes) Derby

**Tubing**  
American Brass Co The (brass and copper) Waterbury

**Tubing—Heat Exchanger**  
Scovill Manufacturing Company (Brass and Copper) Waterbury 91

**Typewriters**  
Scovill Manufacturing Company Waterbury 91

**Typewriters—Portable**  
Royal Typewriter Co Inc Hartford

**Typewriter Ribbons and Supplies**  
Underwood Corporation Hartford

**Underclearer Rolls**  
Underwood Corporation Hartford and Bridgeport

**Union Pipe Fittings**  
Sonoco Products Co (Climax-Lowell Div) Mystic

**Upholstery Fabrics—Woolen & Worsted**  
Corley Co Inc The (300# AAR) Plainville

**Vacuum Bottles and Containers**  
Broad Brook Company (automobile, airplane, railroad) Broad Brook

**Vacuum Cleaners**  
American Thermos Bottle Co Norwich

**Valves**  
Spencer Turbine Co The Hartford

**Valves—Automatic Air**  
Norwalk Valve Company (sensitive check valves) South Norwalk

**Valves—Automobile Tire**  
Beaton & Cadwell Mfg Co New Britain

**Valves—Radiator Air**  
Bridgeport Brass Company Bridgeport

**Valves—Relief & Control**  
Bridgeport Brass Company Bridgeport

**Valves—Safety & Relief**  
Beaton & Cadwell Mfg Co New Britain

**Varnishes**  
Manning Maxwell & Moore Inc Bridgeport

**Velvets**  
Staminit Corp The New Haven

**Ventilating Systems**  
Leiss Velvet Mfg Co Inc The Willimantic

**Vibrators—Pneumatic**  
Velvet Textile Corporation The (velveteen) West Haven

**Vises**  
Colonial Blower Company Hartford

**Washers**  
Connecticut Blower Company Hartford

**Watches**  
New Haven Vibrator Company (industrial) New Haven

**Waterproof Dressings for Leather**  
Charles Parker Co The Meriden

**Wedges**  
Fenn Manufacturing Company The (Quick-Action Vises) Hartford

**Welding**  
Vanderman Manufacturing Co. The (Combination Bench Pipe) Willimantic

**Welding—Lead**  
American Felt Co (felt) Glenville

**Welding—Lead**  
Auburn Manufacturing Company The (all materials) Middletown

**Welding—Lead**  
Blake & Johnson The (brass, copper & non-ferrous) Waterbury

**Welding—Lead**  
Clark Brothers Bolt Co Milldale

**Welding—Lead**  
J H Sessions & Son Waterbury

**Welding—Lead**  
Plume & Atwood Mfg Co The (brass & copper) Waterbury

**Welding—Lead**  
Raybestos Div of Raybestos-Manhattan Inc The (clutch washers) Bridgeport

**Welding—Lead**  
Saling Manufacturing Company (made to order) Unionville

**Welding—Lead**  
Sessions Foundry Co The (cast iron) Bristol

**Welding—Lead**  
Benrus Watch Co 30 Cherry St Waterbury

**Welding—Lead**  
New Haven Clock and Watch Co The (pocket & wrist) New Haven

**Welding—Lead**  
United States Time Corporation The Waterbury

**Welding—Lead**  
Viscol Company The Stamford

**Welding—Lead**  
Saling Manufacturing Company (hammer & axe) Unionville

**Welding—Lead**  
State Welding Co The (Equipment Mfrs & Steel Fabricators) Hartford

**Welding—Lead**  
G E Wheeler Company (Fabrication of Steel & Non-Ferrous Metals) New Haven

**Welding—Lead**  
Industrial Welding Company (Equipment Manufacturers—Steel Fabricators) Hartford

**Welding—Lead**  
Porcupine Company The Bridgeport

**Welding—Lead**  
State Welding Company The Hartford

**Welding—Lead**  
Storts Welding Company (tanks and fabrication) Meriden

**Welding Rods**  
Bristol Brass Co The (brass & bronze) Bristol

**Wheels**  
Hall Mfg Co Ansonia

**Wheels—Industrial**  
George P Clark Co Windsor Locks

**Wicks**  
Auburn Manufacturing Company The (felt, asbestos) Middletown

**Wire**  
Raybestos Div of Raybestos-Manhattan Inc The (oil burner wicks) Bridgeport

**Wire**  
Russell Mfg Co The Middletown

**Wire**  
Atlantic Wire Co The (steel) Branford

**Wire**  
Bartlett Hair Spring Wire Co The (Hair Spring) North Haven

**Wire**  
Bristol Brass Corp The (brass & bronze) Bristol

**Wire**  
Driscoll Wire Co The (steel) Shelton

**Wire**  
Hudson Wire Co Winsted Div (insulated & enameled magnet) Winsted

**Wire**  
Platt Bros & Co The (zinc wire) Waterbury

**Wire**  
P O Box 1030 Rockbestos Products Corp (asbestos insulated) New Haven

**Wire**  
Scovill Manufacturing Company Brass, Bronze and Nickel Silver Waterbury 91

**Wire Arches and Trellis**  
John P Smith Co The 423-33 Chapel St New Haven

**Wire Baskets**  
Rolock Inc (for acid, heat, degreasing) Fairfield

**Wire Cable**  
Bevin-Wilcox Line Co The (braided) East Hampton

**Wire Cloth**  
C O Jelliff Mfg Co The (all metals, all meshes) Southport

**Wire Drawing Dies**  
John P Smith Co The 423-33 Chapel St New Haven

**Wire Dipping Baskets**  
Rolock Incorporated Fairfield

**Wire Enameled Magnet**  
Waterbury Wire Die Co The Waterbury

**Wire Formings**  
John P Smith Co The 423-33 Chapel St New Haven

**Wire Forms**  
Sweet Wire Co Winsted

**Wire Goods**  
Autoyre Co The Oakville

**Wire Goods**  
G E Prentice Mfg Co The Kensington

**Wire Goods**  
Verplex Company The Essex

**Wire Goods**  
Colonial Spring Corporation The Hartford

**Wire Goods**  
Connecticut Spring Corporation The Hartford

**Wire Goods**  
Humason Mfg Co The Forestville

**Wire Goods**  
New England Spring Mfg Co Unionville

**Wire Goods**  
Wallace Barnes Co The Div Associated Spring Corp Bristol

**Wire Goods**  
American Buckle Co The (overall trimmings) West Haven

**Wire Goods**  
Patent Button Co The Waterbury

**Wire Goods**  
Scovill Manufacturing Company (To Order) Waterbury 91

**Wire Goods**  
Wiremold Company The Hartford

**Wire Goods**  
Wire Products Clairglow Mfg Company Portland

**Wire Goods**  
Wire Reels A H Nilson Mach Co The Bridgeport

**Wire Goods**  
Wire Partitions John P Smith Co The 423-33 Chapel St New Haven

**Wire Goods**  
Wire Rings American Buckle Co The (pan handles and tinner's trimmings) West Haven

**Wire Goods**  
Wire Shapes Bridgeport Chain & Mfg Co Bridgeport

**Wire Goods**  
Wire—Specialties Andrew B Hendryx Co The New Haven

**Wire Goods**  
Wood Handles Salisbury Cutlery Handle Co The (for cutlery & small tools) Salisbury

**Wire Goods**  
Woodwork C H Dresser & Son Inc (Mfg all kinds of woodwork) Hartford

**Wire Goods**  
Woven Awning Stripes Hartford Builders Finish Co Hartford

**Wire Goods**  
Yarns Falls Company The Norwalk

**Wire Goods**  
Yarns Aldon Spinning Mills Corporation The (fine woolen and specialty) Talcottville

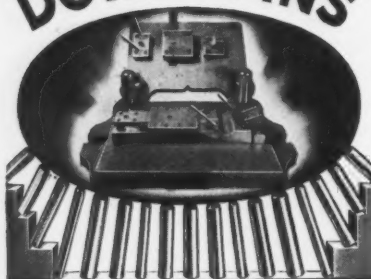
**Wire Goods**  
Yarns Ensign-Bickford Co The (jute carpet) Simsbury

**Wire Goods**  
Zinc Platt Bros & Co The (ribbon, strip and wire) Waterbury

**Wire Goods**  
P O Box 1030 Zinc Castings Newton-New Haven Co Inc 688 Third Ave West Haven (Advt.)

# ALLEN

## DOWEL PINS



**support accurate  
tool and die work**

They serve as locating pins for the diemaker's work — and then go on to general duty as pins and pivots in various machine assemblies. By their accuracy and strength they *retain* precision standards in tool and die assemblies under punishing stresses.

They are ground to a limit of .0002" over basic size, with an allowable tolerance of plus or minus .0001". Surfaces are finely polished; subsequently treated with a rust-preventive.

Metallurgically in a class with ALLEN Hex-Socket Screws: — made of the same special-analysis ALLENOY steel, heat-treated to an extremely hard surface, with a core of the right toughness to prevent "mushrooming" when driven into a tight hole. . . Tensile strength, 240,000 to 250,000 lbs. per sq. inch. . . Typically the Allen high safety-factor in HOLDING-POWER.



Ask your local ALLEN Distributor for samples and dimensional data . . . the same Distributor who serves you dependably with Allen Hex-Socket Screws.

**THE ALLEN MFG. COMPANY**  
HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT, U. S. A.

## Service Section

**SALES MANAGERS:** New and improved products are important news. Many publications will print your story if it is properly presented. Write for details on a plan under which you are relieved of all details and pay only for results produced. No retainer or fees. Address PDS-1.

**ADVERTISING PROCEDURE:** Your secretary can be your advertising manager if she has the proper records, controls and files covering your promotional activity. Simplified methods and forms, developed through twenty years with wide range of organizations, are available at moderate cost and on satisfaction guaranteed basis. Address PDS-2.

**SALES MANAGER:** Experienced executive of ability, 49, seeks preliminary conference with manufacturer requiring increased annual volume of sales through Wholesale Hardware, Mill Supply, Department Store; Allied Domestic and Foreign Jobbers. Sound background, capable organizer, modern understanding advertising and sales promotion. Present connection nets \$12-12M but transfer of Corporation's stock indicates advisability of change during 1947. Address P. W. 1459.

**GENERAL EXECUTIVE** seeks responsible position with future. Five years manufacturing experience—administration of purchasing, production, traffic, details. Five years automobile credit experience. Also interested in export or publishing opportunities. 34 years old. Dartmouth graduate. Connecticut resident. Address P. W. 1460.

**PUBLIC OR EMPLOYMENT RELATIONS.** Available August 1. College graduate seeks opportunity with manufacturer in Hartford area in public relations or employment departments. Four years' experience in employment office, author of newspaper column for past 12 years, editor of house organ for past two years, and radio script writer. Address P. W. 1467.

## The Labor-Management Relations Act of 1947

(Continued from page 5)

With tremendous shortages of goods and high prices still with us at home and abroad, and with the great danger that we may lose our freedom entirely in the event of any prolonged labor-management strife leading to depression, management should exert its maximum effort to build harmonious relations with its employees, relying upon the act as a book of rules for guidance. It should be looked upon largely as a defensive mechanism for protection against the unscrupulous while utilizing every possible means of building the spirit of good will and effectual team work among all employees of the company at all levels.

## Advertising Index

Allen Mfg. Co., The	48
American Appraisal Co., The	38
Avery & Saul Co.	28
Barney's	19
Bigelow Co., The	19
Case, Lockwood & Brainard, Div. of Conn. Printers, Inc., Outside Back Cover	
Casey Folsom Co.	23
Diamond Tool and Die Works	34
Dolan Steel Co., Inc. Inside Back Cover	
Dowd, Wyllie & Olson, Inc. Outside Back Cover	
Eastern Machinery Co., The	17
Export Packaging, Inc.	33
Flint Co., A. W.	39
Fuller Brush Co., The	3
Gair Co., Inc., Robert	4
Graceman, Ed	24
Gray Manufacturing Co., The	2
Hampden Brass & Aluminum Co.	20
Hartford Special Machinery Co., The	23
Hershman & Loveland	31
Howard Co., The	23
Industrial Cutter Service	23
Industrial Service, Inc.	31
Jones & Company, Inc., T.A.D.	22
Kasden & Sons, Inc., H. Inside Front Cover	
Kellogg & Bulkeley, Div. of Conn. Printers, Inc.	27
King Co., The Alfred B.	36
Magun, Harry L.	17
Maier & Co., Ward	24
Manternach, Inc.	32
Merritt & Co., Joseph	23
Nutmeg Crucible Steel Co., The	23
Office Management Services, Inc.	29
Parker Stamp Works, Inc., The	17
Plocar Co., John J.	23
Robertson Paper Box Co., Inc.	13
Russell Co., Edw. E.	30
Services At Your Door	21
Soundscriber Corp., The	16
Southern New England Telephone Co. Outside Back Cover	
Thompson Water Cooler Co.	34
Upham & Co., Philips Webb	37
Wallace Barnes Co.	18
Westcott & Mapes, Inc.	35
Wiremold Co., The	37

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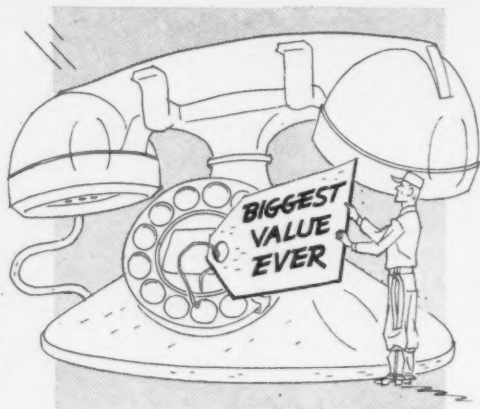


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